"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, warmer; southerly winds.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 90c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37c, cash cotton, middling, 6¼c.

FOREIGN—The French Senate has adopted the mail contract with the French Line. Walter Wellman's Arctic expedition has sailed from Solombola for Franz-Josef Land. John Redmond's resolution demanding a redress of the disproportion taxation system in Ireland was rejected by a vote of 286 to 144 in the Commons. Bismarck's health is better.—Page 7.

**Page 2.**

The news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet was received with much enthusiasm on the Stock Exchange and sent the markets booming up.

**Page 3.**

The headquarters of the First Volunteer Engineer Regiment has been removed from this city to Camp Townsend, near Peekskill.

There is a hitch over the naming of the Medical Commission to examine the Surgeons for the new regiment that is being organized in New Jersey. The selection of Dr. Decker as a member of the commission is opposed because he is a homeopath.

Gov. Black last night appointed officers for the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments, which are to fill the quota of the State under the second call, and recruiting for these commands will begin to-day. The Colonels of the stay-at-home provisional regiments report trouble in getting recruits for the National Guard.

**Page 4.**

Gov. Black has convened the State Legislature at Albany in extra session on Monday next at 8 P. M.

The Board of Aldermen again refused to sanction the $23,000,000 bond issue. Mr. Coler and some of his Brooklyn opponents had a sharp tilt, in which the Controller shook his fist.

The Brooklyn School Board reversed a ruling made by Superintendent Ward in the matter of graduating pupils from public schools, and adopted a resolution by Horace E. Dresser providing that high school Principals shall admit pupils in the order of examination percentages, and not on class standing, as decreed by Mr. Ward.

**Page 7.**

The Red Cross Society has been informed that no women nurses will be permitted in camp or field hospitals under any circumstances. A large consignment of medical supplies for the front was loaded by the society yesterday on the transport Port Victor, which will sail from this port to-day.

**Page 10.**

"Phil" Daly, Jr., and his friends had a race meet at Elkwood Park, N. J. The meeting was novel, inasmuch as there were no bookmakers and no open betting. The affair was run at a loss, but those who attended saw good sport and made bets under cover.

**Page 12.**

The Municipal Assembly received the assessment rolls for 1898. The increase in assessed valuations is $196,854,516.

Henry Murphy, eleven years old, who has a record as a thief and all-around bad boy, was sent to the Catholic Protectory by Judge McMahon yesterday for stabbing a playmate.

The Chicago newspapers will resume publication to-day with non-union stereotypers. Typographical Union No. 16 declared the strike a violation of the constitution, throwing the strikers out of the union.

More tax stamps were sold in this city yesterday than on any previous day, but there were not enough on hand to supply the demand. Several questions of liability were ruled on by Commissioner Scott.

A National organization of Zionists was effected in this city yesterday. Officers were appointed and delegates selected to attend the second international meeting of Zionists, which will be held at Basel, Switzerland, next month

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## CAMARA IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

### Spanish Fleet Continues Its Voyage to Manila—Torpedo Craft Coming Back.

PORT SAID, July 5.—The Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Camara, consisting of the Pelayo, Carlos V., Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Penay, San Francisco, Isla de Luzon, San Augustin, and San Ignacio de Loyola, has entered the Suez Canal.

Admiral Camara's torpedo boats have sailed, their destination, it is said, being a Spanish port.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The State Department has been officially apprised of the entrance of Camara's fleet into the Suez Canal.

## WATSON CERTAIN TO SAIL.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The definite official report that the Spanish fleet has entered the Suez Canal has made no change in the plans of the Navy Department as to sending Commodore Watson's squadron to the coast of Spain. Secretary Long said it would start at the earliest possible moment, but he did not care to give the day of departure.

TANGIER, July 5.—The Spanish Minister here has gone to Madrid, it is believed for instructions in connection with the American squadron's expected visit at Tangier.

Morocco has declared her neutrality.

## THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure central on the St. Lawrence Valley covers New England, the Atlantic States, and the lake regions. The pressure is also high on the North Pacific Coast; it is low throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central in Manitoba. The barometer has risen in New England and the Atlantic Coast, and has fallen on the Rocky Mountain Slope.

The temperature is lower in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and higher in the lake regions and Mississippi Valley. Showers and occasional thunderstorms have occurred in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, also in the Upper Missouri Valley. Showers will continue to-day in the South Atlantic States and showers are indicated for the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The temperature will be higher in New England, the North Atlantic States, and the lower lake region, and lower in the Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1897. | 1898. | TIMES. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 69 | 67 | 72 |
| 6 A. M. | 67 | 66 | 72 |
| 9 A. M. | 69 | 68 | 75 |
| 12 M. | 77 | 71 | 76 |
| 3 P. M. | 82 | 74 | 81 |
| 6 P. M. | 81 | 71 | 78 |
| 9 P. M. | 76 | 68 | 75 |
| 12 P. M. | 73 | 68 | 72 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square......75¼
Weather Bureau......72
Corresponding date 1897......74
Corresponding date for last twenty years......72

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees, at 2:20 P. M.; the minimum was [illegible] at 6 A. M.; the humidity at 8 A. M. was .68 and at 8 P. M. .75.

Chautauqua Excursion. [illegible] by Erie Railroad, July 8. Tickets [illegible]

# DISORDER NOW STIRS MADRID

## News of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Is Received.

## GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT FELT

### The Populace Greatly Moved by Discontent, and Alarm Is Felt.

### Rumors of Efforts at Peace from Rome—Spain Fears to Ask for Cessation of Hostilities on Account of Home Conditions.

LONDON, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday night, after the publication of the news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, says:

"Disorder is spreading among the military; the crowds in the city are getting riotous, and everywhere signs are apparent that the population is arming for civil war.

"Marshal Martinez Campos and the Captain General of Madrid have held long consultations as to ways and means of preserving order."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle reports that unusual precautions are being taken with a view to a possible rising in Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The public is still in favor of prolonged resistance, but excitement is increasing among all classes, and strong precautions are being taken in all the large towns, where the garrisons are confined to barracks."

The correspondent describes the irritation of the newspapers, which withheld the special reports as to the destruction of Cervera's squadron till the Government's confirmation had been received.

## SPAIN TO FIGHT IT OUT.

### Cabinet Council Held a Session After Hearing Cervera's Fate—Peace Will Not Be Sought.

MADRID, July 5.—The Cabinet Council this evening, after a short session, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war, with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

The Government has no news as to a bombardment of Santiago, and has cabled Governor General Blanco for details of the naval battle.

## MADRID HEARS THE NEWS.

### Tardy Publication of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Off Santiago.

MADRID, July 5.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, has announced officially that Admiral Cervera's squadron has been defeated; that the Almirante Oquendo was burned, the Infanta Maria Teresa sunk, and that Admiral Cervera himself is a prisoner of war. The dispatch containing the information has not yet been fully deciphered.

LONDON, July 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Admiral Cervera's family has received a telegram, professedly from him, stating that he is a prisoner, but its authenticity is doubted. The following is the only official dispatch the Government has received since yesterday:

"'At dusk last night there reached the outer battery seven shipwrecked men from the sunk torpedo boat destroyers. They said the Infanta Maria Teresa was steaming in a damaged condition behind Point Buzor out of sight of the town, and that the Almirante Oquendo was afire. Subsequently other sailors got ashore and confirmed the above. The enemy attacked our forces during the morning, causing a loss of seven wounded. Col. Escario's column has arrived.'

"The dispatch goes on to describe the intervention of the foreign Consuls at Santiago and the offer of the Americans to delay bombardment till the morning of July 5, provided the Spaniards refrain from attacking them. It concludes with the words: 'I have agreed.'"

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Despatches received from American sources describing the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, which the morning papers considered wild exaggerations, and consequently held back, have now been published in special editions. They are generally regarded as substantially true and have produced a most painful impression among all classes; but there is perfect tranquillity. I perceive no symptoms of dangerous popular excitement."

## EFFORTS AT PEACE REPORTED.

### Rumored that the Pope Is Working to This End, Perhaps at Spain's Request.

LONDON, July 6.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Pope, it is rumored, has telegraphed the Queen Regent begging her not to compromise the future of the monarchy by refusing to treat for peace, which after the heroism displayed by the Spanish Navy could not be other than honorable.

"At the same time the Pope cabled President McKinley also, it is rumored, appealing to American generosity toward 'an unfortunate, but chivalrous enemy.' The Italian Foreign Office, however, discredits such rumors, and denies that the powers have taken any action."

ROME, July 5.—There have been several conferences during the last few days between Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, and Monsignor Morry del Val, Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican.

The Italia assumes that Spain may again intend to ask the Pope to intervene in behalf of peace.

**Spain Afraid to Make Peace.**

LONDON, July 5.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says: "We learn from a sure source that the Spanish Government thinks it impossible to make peace now, because to make peace at present would throw the balance of power in Spain into the hands of the Carlists."

**Paris Paper Wants Peace.**

PARIS, July 5.—The Temps this afternoon publishes an article, headed "Peace Is Necessary," during the course of which it says: "Perhaps the only service which Senor Segasta can now render to Spain, his party, Liberalism, and himself is to open negotiations for peace. There has been enough bloodshed, battle, and destruction of ships, forts, and lives. If Spanish honor is not now satisfied, when, in the name of Heaven, will it be?"

## MADRID EXULTED IN VICTORY.

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MADRID, July 5—1 P. M.—Almost indescribable enthusiasm continues to prevail here over the supposed escape of Admiral Cervera and his squadron from the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The Admiral's name is on every tongue, and it is claimed that it was he who saved Santiago de Cuba, by "adding to Gen. Linares's handful of soldiers his brave sailors to man the guns ashore and repel the Americans under Gen. Shafter."

Such is about the exultant eulogy of Admiral Cervera heard on all sides, this state of public feeling being due to the official announcements from Santiago de Cuba. For instance, one statement from Santiago de Cuba is as follows:

"When Admiral Cervera found that it was certain Col. Escario's reinforcements were in proximity to Santiago de Cuba, the Admiral held a council with the commanders of his squadron, disclosing to them a plan to force the blockade in broad daylight. The commanders responded unanimously.

"It was then arranged that the torpedo boat destroyers should take the lead, feigning an attack, and discharge torpedoes against the enemy's ships, the Cristobal Colon protecting their advance, sheltered by the batteries of Morro Castle and distracting the enemy's attention while the remainder of the squadron sailed out of the harbor.

"The Americans at first were taken by surprise. Then, recovering, they opened a tremendous fire, especially against the torpedo boat destroyers, which vessels Admiral Cervera had instructed to steer an opposite course to the squadron. The Americans were deceived, and manoeuvred toward the supposed course of the Spaniards, while Admiral Cervera went at full steam ahead, maintaining a continuous fire until clear of the American lines, and then steamed away westward, pursued and breasted for some distance by the swiftest American vessels, until they were lost sight of from Morro Castle.

"In the meanwhile the torpedo boat destroyers sank under a rain of shell from the numerous American warships. It is presumed part of their crews were saved by the enemy, while others swam ashore. A number of life buoys were provided on board the torpedo boat destroyers, whose crews anticipated their vessels would be destroyed."

The foregoing is the popular Spanish version of the sortie of Admiral Cervera from the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and the sacrifice of the crews of the torpedo boat destroyers and is said to be highly appreciated by the Queen Regent, while the general public is overjoyed at their conduct.

It is supposed here that Admiral Cervera is runing for Havana, since he has not been reported as arriving at Cienfuegos, and there will be tremendous anxiety here until it is known that Admiral Cerverea and his squadron are safe in Havana Harbor. Hopes are expressed in this city that the Spanish Admiral may capture or destroy some American vessels while on his way to Havana.

Foreign news giving the contradictory versions of the sortie have cast a tinge of perplexity and dampness upon the general rejoicing. In military circles it is considered that Gen. Shafter has been checked, that Rear Admiral Sampson has been baffled, and that the aspect of the war has been changed. But the universal expression of opinion is that peace is impossible until something occurs which is satisfactory to the national feeling.

A dispatch from Capt. Gen. Blanco says: "Cervera's squadron, at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, broke the centre of the line of the American fleet and proceeded at full steam in a westerly direction."

The Spanish Minister of Marine, Señor Aunon, is quoted in an interview as saying:

"I am highly pleased with the feat of arms performed by Admiral Cervera's squadron, which left Santiago the moment Admiral Cervera judged it opportune to do so."

After eulogizing the Spanish Admiral, the Minister of Marine added:

"The squadron could only leave the harbor at a given moment, and when the moment arrived Admiral Cervera seized it. I have never doubted he would do so. But, of course, it is difficult to foresee the result. The American squadron was taken by surprise. After attacking us, the American Admiral detached five of his best ships, which steamed for some time abreast of ours, but they were soon left astern. Only the Iowa and Brooklyn were able to follow our fleet; but it is certain they will not do so far, for fear of reprisals on our part. Admiral Cervera deserves great praise."

LONDON, July 5.—The dispatches of The Associated Press, telling of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, including the official account of the battle, have been telegraphed to Madrid and the above dispatch just recived at the office here of The Associated Press, from Madrid, for transmission to the United States, giving the Spanish version of the sortie, shows that the Spanish censor has suppressed The Associated Press dispatches or that they are regarded by the Spaniards as being incredible.

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FEELING.

LONDON, July 6.—Henry Norman, in an article in The Daily Chronicle this morning, quotes from a hitherto unpublished letter of Mr. Gladstone to the Scribners, dated March 17, 1880, which concluded with a reference to America and England as follows: "The union between the two countries is still an honor to all those who seek to corroborate the bond."

At the Anglo-American reception given yesterday by Sir Francis and Lady Cook at Doughty House, Richmond, a high officer of the British Navy addressed the guests upon the "Necessity of an Anglo-American Alliance," because, as he said, "we are dependent upon America for our food supplies."

## CRUISER ALFONSO XIII. ABLAZE.

CADIZ, July 5.—Dispatches received here this evening report a fire, continuing for twelve hours, on board the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII.

It is said that no serious damage was done, but the accident will delay her departure for some time.

Dining Cars a la Carte, On the Chicago vestibule limited train, Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving foot of Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and West Twenty-third Sts. daily at 7 P. M.—Adv.

# BOMBARDMENT POSTPONED

## Shafter and Sampson to Agree on Plan of Attack.

## HARBOR MAY BE FORCED

## Slight Opposition Expected from the Mines and Batteries.

## GEN. PANDO'S ARRIVAL

### Report that He Had Reached Santiago with 6,000 Spanish Confirmed—Our Men Suffer from the Climate.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—As a result of the Cabinet meeting to-day, instructions were sent by the President to Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action of the immediate future.

For the present the land bombardment by Gen. Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Gen. Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago on the pain of bombardment was made at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning. An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military conditions. Instead of a menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor, the way has cleared, save for the shore batteries, for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city. With this material change wrought, it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow, first intended to be delivered by Gen. Shafter alone, would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from land and sea. It is for this reason that the conference is held between the American General and the American Admiral. Up to the close of office hours to-day no word had come either to the War or Navy Departments, so far as was disclosed, as to what determination had been reached at the conference.

**To Enter the Harbor.**

At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the Admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications, and take position before the city for a bombardment. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire, if not the direction, that he enter the harbor. But it is said that the Admiral and the General continue to be the supreme officials in authority, and that being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

There is said to be no obstacle so far as navigation is concerned, to the entrance of the harbor by the American fleet. The Cristobal Colon, which cleared the Merrimac and got out of the harbor Sunday, drew 23 feet 3 inches, which is within 7 inches of the draught of the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, and is greater than the draught of the battleship Texas.

Moreover, the Navy Department has known for the last ten days that the neck of the channel was open, despite the sinking of the Merrimac, and that there was a clear leeway of seven fathoms, through which any ship in our navy could sail. This removes all difficulty, except for submarine mines or from the shore batteries.

**Little to Fear from Mines.**

As to mines, little account is taken of them since the Spanish fleet passed over them. The Spanish are in the habit of using contact mines, so that there is little likelihood of there being mines operated by electric connection with the shore. The forts and batteries have been badly weakened by the constant fire of the fleet for many weeks past, and, while still a factor, they are greatly disabled. Once up to the city, the fleet and army could combine in a terrific double fire. No less than 292 heavy guns would be trained from the American warships on the city, and at the same time the big siege guns, which it is expected have been brought to the front of Shafter's line, would rain down a torrent of steel from that quarter. The siege guns throw shells of 135 pounds. Aside from them, there are four mortar howitzers and a large number of smaller howitzers. These are in the heavy artillery, while the light artillery embraces a great number of guns of 3.2 calibre. Combined, this fire from land and sea would be terrific in its effect.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago has been an additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late to-day that one of Gen. Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period until their respective colonies could be removed. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago Harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the period before the bombardment begins. The activity of the Consuls at Santiago has led to no diplomatic complication which has reached the State Department thus far, and the authorities here feel that nothing of that nature will develop.

**Pando Reaches Santiago.**

Gen. Shafter, in a dispatch received last night, confirmed the report that Gen. Pando, with about 6,000 Spaniards, had arrived in the city and his forces were already distributed among the fortifications. This reinforcement makes the Spanish forces defending the city from 16,000 to 18,000. The very great advantage of being intrenched adds materially to their strength and, in the opinion of military men, makes their effective fighting force from a third to a half greater than our own.

Gen. Shafter in his dispatches states that the excessive heat and rains of the last two weeks have contributed nearly as much as the Spanish bullets to the ineffectiveness of our army. Under these circumstances it is his opinion that it would be unwise to attempt to carry the city by assault. This view is shared by the officials here, and also, it is understood, by Admiral Sampson, in command of the fleet.

The arrival of Gen. Pando occasioned some comment on the course of Gen. Garcia and his Cuban troops in not holding Pando back, particularly in view of the fact that Gen. Lawton's brigade was co-operating with Garcia, but it is believed the latter left Lawton in an embarrassed position. At the same time the disposition of the authorities was mainly to meet the situation now presented, rather than to question how it had come about.

The Navy Department had no additional details on the annihilation of the Spanish fleet, and it was said that the dispatches from Sampson and Watson giving the essential facts were not likely to be followed by minuter details except through the mail. Admiral Sampson was not present when the engagement began and Commodore Watson's dispatch of last night indicated that he had reached Santiago after the fight.

**Schley's Action in the Fight.**

In the absence of both Sampson and Watson, the direction of the fight would have fallen to Commodore Schley, and, being in the heat of the engagement on the flagship Brooklyn, it seems probable that he gave the signals by which the American ships manoeuvred and selected their various points of attack.

The department officials feel the same sentiments of gratitude for all the officers participating in the great battle, as it is felt that each of them contributed to the utmost, according to the circumstances of his position.

**Artillery Left Behind.**

The difficulty of taking Santiago has begun to appear great to those who learned that much of the artillery now needed there was left at Tampa to be sent forward later. The brunt of the fighting, it seems to be unquestionable, fell upon dismounted cavalry and infantry, whose attacks would have been much more effective and could have been carried out more easily and with infinitely less bloodshed and loss of valuable officers if there could have been artillery behind the advancing lines.

There are curious comments upon dispatches from the front. That the foreign residents in Santiago desired to be protected by the United States is accepted as showing that the Spanish are in worse plight than was supposed, and that the people of the city now expect that the Americans will win very early, and that prudence suggests making early arrangements for getting life and property out of the way.

The delay at Santiago will be in the interest of success with the minimum of sacrifice. The arrival of additional troops, which Gen. Shafter was disposed to consider unnecessary, will greatly simplify the problem of capture, and should Admiral Sampson decide to enter the harbor the lack of artillery in the army would be in a measure made up.

**Underestimating the Enemy.**

Officers of the army who have watched the operations before Santiago find plenty of proof for support of the belief of Gen. Miles that the ability and power of the enemy ought never to have been underestimated, and that no forward movement against them should be made without adequate preparation. While Gen. Miles is not criticising the Administration, it is known that he has insisted from time to time that any force sent against any Spanish force should be as well equipped as the enemy to be met. But Gen. Miles was in possession of information that the United States troops would not go armed with smokeless powder, while the Spaniards used only smokeless powder. The Spanish troops fought with much artillery behind them; the troops of the United States with little or no artillery support.

The behavior of the inhabitants, Spanish and foreign, in Santiago, indicates to the War Department that the fall of the city is expected by those who live in it, and that nothing will be lost by a delay long enough to afford additional troops time to reach Santiago and opportunity to strengthen the artillery. The greatest danger to be looked for is the effort of the Spanish to concentrate upon the lines of Shafter, to break them down and inflict damage before the United States forces can be used to the best effect.

## SHAFTER'S NOTES TO LINARES.

### Conference with Consuls—They Should Insist Upon the Surrender, Says the American Commander.

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IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN LINES, ONE MILE SOUTH OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4.—At noon yesterday, acting under instructions from Washington, Major Gen. Shafter, the commander of the American troops, sent a letter to Gen. Linares, in command of the Spanish forces defending Santiago, demanding the surrender of the city. The message was delivered by Col. Dorst. Three hours elapsed before the firing could be stopped. Gen. Linares responded promptly with an absolute refusal to surrender.

Gen. Shafter at noon to-day repeated his demand for the surrender of the city and notified Gen. Linares that unless Santiago surrendered hostilities would be resumed at noon on Tuesday. Up to this evening Gen. Linares had not replied to the second request for the surrender of the city.

Conferences with the Consuls of the foreign powers have been conducted near Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. The Consuls said there were 31,000 men, women, and children, foreign subjects, in the city, and they requested a cessation of hostilities in order to enable them to be removed outside Santiago and to be placed under the protection of the United States. This was definitely refused by the American commander, who declined to accept any such responsibility.

The Consuls were told that it rested with them to insist upon Gen. Linares's surrender. The conference was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, when the Consuls expressed grave doubts as to Gen. Linares's surrender, on account of the false telegrams in regard to Spanish victories and yellow fever among the American troops sent daily to Madrid, which caused the Spaniards to think they dare not surrender and return to Spain.

However, the foreign Consuls will demand the surrender of the city, but it is doubtful whether they will succeed.

All the negotiations are submitted direct to Washington, thus causing necessary delay.

Gen. Wheeler telephones to Gen Shafter, and the latter, over the military wire leading from his tent to the cable station at Guantanamo Bay, communicates direct with Washington.

A courier of The Associated Press at 4 o'clock this afternoon said no conclusions had been reached.

Gen. Shafter denies the existence of a regular armistice under the white flag, and it is believed hostilities will recommence on Tuesday at 10 o'clock in the morning, before which time the exodus of the 31,000 foreigners will be accomplished.

The British warships Pallas and Alert and the Austrian warship Maria Theresa have been allowed by Rear Admiral Sampson to enter the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and remove foreign subjects. One British vessel has already cleared for Kingston, Jamaica.

Chautauqua Excursion. $10.00 round trip, via D., L. & W. R. R. July 8. Tickets good until Aug. 5.—Adv.

## THE REPULSE OF A SORTIE.

### Fatal Work of Spanish Sharpshooters—Losses for the Week in Killed and Wounded.

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AT THE FRONT, HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SHAFTER'S ARMY, July 3.—Although the firing continued all day between the outposts, very little damage was done on either side. Gen. Chaffee was wounded slightly, a rifle bullet cutting through his foot, but he will not be compelled to leave the field.

The only severe firing during the day occurred when the Spanish fleet was leaving the harbor. The enemy evidently attempted to divert the attention of our troops, but the Americans responded so willingly that the fire soon ceased and was only resumed at intervals during the remainder of the day.

Last night the only aggressive movement the Spanish had made resulted in their severe defeat.

At about 10 o'clock the enemy came out of the trenches about the city walls in large force and dashed straight for the American lines. In one or two places our men fell back from their position, but quickly rallied and drove the enemy back pell mell into their own ditches. The Spanish losses must have been frightful, as they were exposed to a terrific fire for a quarter of an hour. The losses on the American side were very light, as our soldiers lay in the rifle pits and had every advantage.

**Shot Through Gen. Shafter's Tent.**

The most daring of the Spanish forces are the sharpshooters. They take their positions almost at the wall and from the dense treetops do execution with smokeless powder, making it difficult to locate them. Several times they have shot into Gen. Shafter's tent, which is several miles from the front, and they have infested the trail for ten miles between Juragua and the outposts.

One of the most horrible features of the war is the dozens of men who have been killed as they lay in litters, and the surgeons, although wearing the emblem of the Red Cross Society upon their arms, have been the special object of attack.

The number of killed and wounded for the week reaches to-night about 1,800. Already 800 cases have been handled at the hospital here, because of the overflow from the hospitals at the front. All the wounded here are recovering.

There has been only one death since the hospital was established—that of Private Meyers of the Sixth Infantry, which occurred to-day. He was shot through the body.

Adjt. Wood of the Ninth Cavalry, who was shot through the face, and who was not expected to recover, is improving rapidly, and will be sent to Key West next week.

**Lieut. Babon's Exploit.**

There has been much comment to-day as to whether Lieut. M. A. Babon of the Ninth Cavalry, who is acting topographical officer of the staff, made the maps of the trails before Friday's battle. He has been at work ever since, most of the time in and around the Spanish lines. He has almost always refused an escort, and though he has been shot at several times, he has not been wounded. Thursday, while out with two men, he encountered a detachment of ten Spaniards and an officer, and took all prisoners. A total of 290 prisoners were captured in battle at Caney on Friday, 45 of whom were regular Spanish soldiers in uniforms, two officers, and the remainder armed residents of the town.

Nine wounded men were left in the block house attended by a native physician. The other prisoners were brought to Juragua today in charge of Capt. McArthur and two companies of the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment and camped along the railroad. The Cubans followed them in great crowds and hurled epithets at the frightened captives.

All the soldiers belonged to the Twenty-ninth Spanish regulars, and expected to be killed.

## REMOVAL OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

### At Sampson's Request No Warship Enters the Harbor—Launches Sent In.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 5, 2:15 P. M.—The British warships Alert and Pallas, the former with fourteen refugees and the latter with twenty-eight, and the Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Maria Theresa, with thirty-eight refugees, arrived at Port Royal this morning.

They left the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The foreign war vessels were requested by Admiral Sampson not to enter the harbor, but to send steam launches up the harbor to the city. They did so, and brought away such persons as the British and Austrian Consuls designated, among them Miss Ramsden, daughter of the British Consul, and Mrs. Brooks, wife of one of the firm of Brooks Brothers. Most of the fugitives are well-to-do Cuban-English or Cuban-Austrians, of names not known outside the city.

The passengers by the Pallas were landed here about an hour ago. The Cubans assembled at the wharf and cheered wildly, and the women in the party burst into tears.

## MADRID WAITING FOR NEWS.

### Belief that Appalling Bloodshed Will Accompany the Bombardment of Santiago—Pando at Havana?

MADRID, July 5.—Every one is anxiously waiting for news of to-day's expected bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, and it is anticipated that the fighting will result in appalling bloodshed. The Spaniards doubt whether the Americans, even if they destroy the city, will succeed in penetrating into it, as their losses are confidently expected to be enormous, since the arrival of the Spanish reinforcements at Santiago de Cuba will, according to the people here, enable Santiago to make a more tenacious defense than would otherwise have been the case.

It is said in Madrid that Gen. Pando is still at Havana, and that the reinforcements for Santiago de Cuba are commanded by Gen. Pareja and Cols. Escario and Nario.

An official dispatch from Havana says that in the fight of July 2 three men were killed and seven wounded on board the Reina Mercedes. Of the troops disembarked by Admiral Cervera seventy-one were rendered hors de combat.

## FOREIGN PRESS COMMENT.

### Superiority of American Armor Plating and Artillery Said to Have Been Demonstrated.

LONDON, July 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The battle of Santiago de Cuba is considered to have proved the superiority of American armor plating and artillery, and it is believed that in the future European nations will give larger orders to American makers for armor, guns, and the like."

The Daily Mail, commenting, editorially, upon this startling statement, says:

"We have verified the data, and are compelled to acknowledge the correctness of the statement. We know also that there is a distinct uneasiness in the highest ranks of the British Navy at the under armament of our ships."

The Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail reports an interview with a distinguished American officer, who is represented as dilating upon the immense superiority of American warships over British, especially in armor and armament. The officer is said to have declared that the United States battleship Alabama could blow the British battleship Majestic out of water, and to have predicted that in the next century America will be building warships for everybody.

"Even now," he says, "the United States is able to build much cheaper than Germany or England."

**A British Defender of Shafter.**

The Times editorially this morning warmly defends Major Gen. Shafter against "American armed-chair critics at a comfortable distance."

It says:

"Doubtless he would have used more artillery if it had been sent to him; and if he has been somewhat in a hurry there seem to have been people in Washington rather in a hurry to supersede him. When a man has reason to think that reinforcements mean suppression, he perhaps finds it difficult to resist the temptation to do something striking before the reinforcements arrive.

"The American sense of humor will be tickled by the remarkable change of tone in the Continental press which has promptly followed their great success at Santiago. Some of their severest critics are now hastening to express sympathy with American aims and to say severe things about the Spaniards, who have 'so gravely disappointed' them."

## THE CABLE AT SANTIAGO.

### British Operator Quits His Post—Communication Still Open with Havana Via Cienfuegos.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 5.—The cable operators on the West India and Panama cable station at Santiago de Cuba have suspended business on account of the fighting there. Communication with Santiago via Kingston, consequently, is closed, but not with Cuba. The cable to Santiago had been connected with Cienfuegos by the Santiago cable, and the line from here is now working to Cienfuegos, direct thence to Havana.

Vice President Thomas F. Clarke of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday denied the published report that all the company's cable operators at Santiago de Cuba had gone on board a British gunboat. "The man in charge of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, a British subject," said Mr. Clarke, "has quit his post of duty, and we are advised has boarded a British gunboat. That is all there is to it."

## SANTIAGO MAIL OBSTRUCTED.

### Jamaica Laws Require that the Special English Stamp Be Placed on Each Letter.

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PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 29.—The American soldiers in Cuba are having great difficulty in getting their letters through to the United States. Almost daily thousands of letters are brought in here by the Government dispatch boats, but only for the generosity and patriotism of United States Consul Snyder, at this port, very few of them would get through.

The British postal laws require that all letters going out from here must not only pass through the Port Antonio Post Office, but must have the Jamaica-English stamp, which costs 5 cents. Most of the letters coming in here have the United States postal stamp, but that goes for nothing. Nor will the authorities here allow any ship to take the letters to an American port unless they bear the Jamaica-English stamp. The result of it all is that the large bags and bundles of soldiers' letters are taken to Consul Snyder and from his own pocket he pays the Jamaica postage and sends them on to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, via one of the Boston Fruit Company's steamers.

Since the troops landed in Cuba postage on soldiers' letters have cost Mr. Snyder more than his salary. The postal authorities at Washington have been appealed to, and it is probable that some adjustment of the matter will be made.

It is interesting to look through a large bag full of soldiers' letters as they come from the fleet and the Cuban camps. At least two-thirds of the missives are addressed to "Miss" or "Mrs.," perhaps the greater number to "Mrs.," for under this title are the mothers and wives. Many of the letters bear no postage stamp, but are simply marked "Soldier's Letter" or "Ship's Letter."

In the United States letters so marked coming from a military camp or from a warship would be carried to their destination, the receiver being required to pay the postage. But this is not the case in Jamaica. The laws here will not even permit an American boat to take the letters in bulk to an American port unless the full Jamaican postage has been paid.

Many of the letters are addressed with lead pencil, and now and then one finds a little word tacked on that tells something of what the contents of the letter must be. Frequently the words "To my beloved wife," or "To my dear old mother" are seen on the envelopes. Perhaps there may be the symptom of just a tinge of homesickness in this, but more than all it shows the closeness of the American soldier to the American home.

Occasionally an envelope has something of the artistic on its face. One envelope addressed to a "Dear old mother in Arizonia" had a beautifully-drawn miniature of the landing of the troops. Another had drawn in one corner a pencil sketch of a cottage in Massachusetts, to which the letter was to go.

**Postal Service to Santiago.**

WASHINGTON, July 5.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath said to-day that inquiries had been made in regard to the postal service to Cuba and the Philippines as to whether letters could be sent to or from persons other than soldiers and sailors. He said that the mail service to these places is precisely the same as to any part of the United States, and mail will be transmitted to any one.

The postage to be affixed is the same as upon the ordinary mail carried by the Post Office, in the case of letters being two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. These rules will apply to any Post Offices established in territory occupied by our forces.

## A DESPERATE NIGHT ATTACK.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3.—The Spanish made a desperate night attack upon our left shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday evening. The assault was directed at the position that had been carried by Gen. Kent's men.

The Spaniards left the trenches and charged across the open, striking heavily upon the brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fourth Infantry. They were reinforced by a heavy fire all along their line of guns and batteries, and succeeded in driving some of our men from the trenches, but the heavy fire the Americans in turn poured in stopped the Spanish line and sent it reeling backward with heavy loss.

The Americans had advanced from the trenches for the first time, and while the Spaniards were in the open some of our Gatlings on the extreme left did terrible execution.

The casualties among our men were not heavy. Gen. Hawkins was shot in the foot. Over 200 additional wounded were taken to the rear during the night, one batch consisting of 120 men.

Under Gen. Shafter's orders the battle was reopened at 5 o'clock this morning along the whole line. At this writing the sound of rifles rattling is like the long roll of machine guns, punctuated by the heavy booms of the Spanish batteries.

**Recruits Ordered to the Front.**

The recruits were ordered to the front to-day. Our loss has now reached 1,700 killed and wounded. Part of the night attack was directly opposite the station of the Third and Sixth Cavalry.

Capt. Bowden of the Third Cavalry went with a working party at 1 A. M. to straighten the line of intrenchments between Gen. Chaffee's brigade, on the right, and Gen. Kent's division, on the left. Whether there was an accident is unknown, but he clashed in the dark with the Spanish, who were advancing in front of the working party, and was obliged to retire. Rollo of Troop E was killed and Poole of Troop E was wounded.

The Spanish did not advance close enough to draw the fire of the American main line. The action lasted about eighteen minutes and went on simultaneously at other points on our front. The Spanish loss could not be ascertained.

## THE DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.

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AT GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, On the Line, Beyond Santiago, July 3.—Shortly before noon to-day orders were sent up and down our line to cease firing, and exactly at 12 o'clock a flag of truce was raised above the rifle trenches on San Juan Hill.

The Spaniards observed the flag, and a few minutes later Col. Dorst of Gen. Shafter's staff conveyed across the disputed ground the demand for the surrender of Santiago.

The enemy observed the flag of truce, and not a shot was fired until Col. Dorst returned.

At first the men in the rifle pits on both sides showed themselves gingerly, but when they saw there was no danger all climbed out of their narrow quarters, stretched their legs, and surveyed one another curiously across the intervening valleys.

Men who had been trying to pick each other off for three days examined each other's positions and made mental notes for future use. Many of our officers examined the lines of the enemy carefully for masked batteries and trenches.

A correspondent of The Associated Press secured, with glasses, an excellent view of the situation. Our trenches and rifle pits extend on the ridge of high ground bearing in toward the city, from the San Juan redoubt, and sweep northward and westward.

## HEAVY LOSS OF OUR OFFICERS.

### Fifty-eight Either Killed or Wounded in the Two Days' Fighting at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Considerable comment has been caused among the officials of the War Department by the large loss of American officers in the two days of fighting at Santiago. Official reports thus far received indicate that fifty-eight American officers were either killed or wounded, and the list is only partial.

Speaking of the matter this evening, Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that a finer lot of officers than was with Gen. Shafter's corps in Cuba never wore shoulder straps. They were brave, aggressive, and brilliant, and were well worthy to carry the honor of the Stars and Stripes. Gen. Corbin did not forget the enlisted men in his comment, saying that the great majority of Shafter's force was the pick of the regular army, strong, resolute, admirably disciplined, and thoroughly enthusiastic and patriotic.

Shafter's army is laboring at some disadvantage, not only on account of the intense heat and the shock of a great battle, but also on account of the loss and disability of so many officers. While none of the general officers has been wounded, no less than five of them are ill, and were they at home would be in bed.

Gen. Shafter himself is suffering from a severe indisposition. His condition, according to last reports, was somewhat improved, but it is notable that he directed the first day's fight from a cot on which he was lying. Gen. Joe Wheeler, in command of the cavalry division, was very seriously ill, but when the battle began insisted, against the protests of his surgeon, that he be taken to the front. He went in an ambulance, but when he arrived on the field he mounted his horse and personally directed the operations of his men.

Gen. Young, Gen. Hawkins, and Acting Brig. Gen. Wood of the Rough Riders are ill, but it is understood that their condition is not serious.

The heavy loss of officers is due to the dash and bravery of the officers themselves. Instance after instance has been disclosed of officers springing in front of their commands and leading them in brilliant sorties against the enemy. Quite naturally, the Spanish sharpshooters singled out the officers as targets, and the result was that the American forces suffered particularly heavily in this respect.

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According to a dispatch received from Lieut. Col. James F. Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the army before Santiago, Lieut. Col. Worth and Capt. B. H. Gilman of the Thirteenth Infantry, who were wounded, were reported to be resting easily. Lieut. Col. Worth was the post commandant at Governors Island before the war. He was wounded while leading a charge of his regiment in the assault on San Juan. Capt. Gilman, who was wounded in the same engagement, was also formerly stationed at Governors Island. Mrs. Worth and Mrs. Gilman are still living on the island.

## MAKING SMOKELESS POWDER.

### Volunteers Will Not Be Supplied, as It Is of Too High a Pressure for Their Arm.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The statement made in dispatches from the scene of the fighting before Santiago last Friday to the effect that the American artillerymen were placed at a serious disadvantage as a result of using powder that smoked while the Spanish guns used smokeless powder has provoked some criticism of the Ordnance Department for permitting such a state of things.

Inquiry at the Ordnance Bureau develops the fact that while the Government had comparatively little smokeless powder on hand at the beginning of the war, and was compelled at first to use the ordinary black powder it did have, it now has an abundant supply of the improved kind, and is not likely to run short as long as the war lasts.

Before this war began, it is explained, the Ordnance Bureau had never been able to provide the artillery with smokeless powder, for the reason that, with the limited appropriations for the purpose and the comparatively small quantity needed by the army on a peace basis, it could not give the manufacturers orders large enough to make it worth their while to establish plants for its production.

The Government does not make its own powder, with the exception of a small quantity made on an experimental scale by the Navy Ordnance Department, and the army is entirely dependent on the contract with the private makers for its supply.

When the war began, therefore, the light and heavy batteries were supplied with the ordinary black powder only. As soon as the fifty-million-dollar appropriation for the National defense was made the Ordnance Bureau placed large orders with the chief powder manufacturers of the country for smokeless powder of the most improved type for the siege and the field pieces.

The makers at once established plants for turning out smokeless powder, and it is now being delivered from four different factories in quantities sufficient to supply all the artillery likely to be brought into action during the present hostilities.

The batteries in action at Santiago must have had, it is supposed, a portion of their original supply of the old-fashioned powder. Smokeless powder for both siege and field guns has been supplied Gen. Shafter, it is stated at the Ordnance Bureau, and fresh supplies of it are being forwarded to him.

For the coast defense guns it has been found necessary to purchase what is known as cocoa powder, a brown powder which, while not smokeless entirely, is less objectionable than the black. The use of this powder for the coast guns is continued for the present because the factories are not yet able to turn out enough of the smokeless to supply them and the field and the siege guns too, and it is considered more important for the latter to have it.

So far it has been found impracticable to get a smokeless powder of sufficiently low pressure for use in the Springfield 45-calibre rifle with which the volunteers are armed. The Krag-Jorgensen regulation rifle of the army fires a 30-calibre smokeless powder cartridge, but the powder used is of too high pressure for the larger calibre. For that reason the volunteers must continue to use the old-style smoking powder against the smokeless-firing Mausers of the Spanish.

### TROOPS AND SUPPLIES FOR CUBA.

**They Are Being Rushed by the Department with All Possible Haste.**

The rushing of troops and supplies to Santiago is occupying the attention of the departments of the army located in the Army Building, and the officials there expect that by Thursday 15,000 men will be on the water en route to reinforce Gen. Shafter.

The Quartermaster, Col. Kimball, yesterday forwarded to the agents of the Holland-America Line a check for $250,000, in payment for the steamer Obdam. The Obdam is now being fitted out under the supervision of Major J. W. Summerhayes. She will carry 150 horses and 1,000 men.

The Panama will probably be ready for service next Tuesday, and the Port Victor will be ready to sail Wednesday. The Panama will be used as a freight steamer, and she will proceed from this city to Norfolk to be loaded. The Port Victor will carry 600 tons of Red Cross supplies. The Arkadia will leave to-day for Tampa. She can carry 300 horses and 350 men.

To-day Major Summerhayes will take possession of the recently purchased Atlantic Liner Mobile. He has just completed a thorough inspection of the British tramp steamer Flamborough.

It was said at the Army Building yesterday that Col. F. J. Hecker of Detroit, the representative of the War Department in the purchasing of transports, was in town on department business. What his business was could not be learned, but it was rumored that he came on to make arrangements for the purchase of other vessels for transports.

The transports Mohawk and Mississippi sailed yesterday afternoon for Tampa, where they will take on troops to go to Santiago.

The Quartermaster's Department yesterday shipped to Charleston seven boxes of cartridge belts. There are about 1,000 belts in each box. They are to be shipped to Cuba on the Yale.

**Fitting Out the Transports.**

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Obdam, recently purchased from the Netherlands Line, is being fitted out so as to accommodate 1,300 infantrymen with their equipments. The Mobile of the Atlantic Transport Line is being prepared to accommodate cavalrymen, and as soon as she is ready will be sent to a Southern port for transporting such troops. Hereafter the Obdam is to be known as No. 30, the Mohawk as No. 20, the Mississippi as No. 25, the Mobile as No. 1, the Port Victor as No. 2, and the Panama as No 8. This is in accordance with the policy adopted of changing the names of foreign vessels to designated numbers after they come into the possession of the United States.

**Cervera Had All His Guns on Board.**

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Madrid says that after Friday's battle at Santiago de Cuba the marines and guns belonging to Admiral Cervera's fleet were reshipped, preparatory to the squadron's sortie from the harbor.

## TELEPHONE WITH THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The officers of the Signal Corps with Shafter's army are keeping pace in establishing telephonic communication in every direction where the army makes its move. Yesterday a dispatch was received from Major Greene, who is the Signal Corps officer on Shafter's staff, showing that three lines of telephone wire have been stretched and that they extended up to within 200 yards of the advance works of the American Army.

The officials have an adequate supply of telephones with them, and are putting these instruments up as rapidly as the wires are stretched.

Major Greene adds that he found the telephones in the captured Spanish intrenchments of Santiago in perfect form.

### SPANISH FOURS IMPROVE.

**Sharp Rally on the Prospect of a Speedy End of the War.**

LONDON, July 5.—Spanish fours opened at 32¾, and afterward advanced to 33¼. Yesterday's closing price was 32⅝. They closed at 33⅛, a net advance of ½.

PARIS, July 5.—Spanish fours opened at 33.50, and afterward advanced to 34.20. Yesterday's closing price was 33.75. They closed at 34.47½.

At the opening of the Bourse to-day prices were firm, but subsequently they became weaker on profit taking, rallied, and closed steady. Spanish fours rallied sharply on the prospect of a speedy solution of the war between Spain and the United States. There was a further advance in copper shares.

BARCELONA, July 5.—Spanish fours, 54.75.

# WHY CERVERA LEFT SANTIAGO

## Says He Wanted to Lose His Ships Like a Sailor.

## HE TOOK HIS ONLY CHANCE

### Consultation of Officers Was Held Before the Fatal Start.

### Minority Said Destruction Was Sure—Firemen Mutinied and the Men Were Worn Out—Chances of an Eastern Course.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4.—The first and only statement concerning the recent naval battle made by the Spanish commander, Admiral Cervera, was to a correspondent of The Associated Press on board the battleship Iowa. It was as follows:

"I would rather lose my ships at sea, like a sailor, than in a harbor. It was the only thing left for me to do."

Admiral Cervera held a consultation with his officers before sailing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and by a small majority the move was agreed upon. The minority said that destruction was sure, as many of the firemen had mutinied, and the best men in the fleet were worn out by serving the guns in the shore batteries.

Early on the morning of the sortie careful observations were taken of the sea east and west. Admiral Cervera decided upon taking the westward course, with Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, or, if possible, Havana, the port to be reached. He would have gone east but for the sighting of a large transport fleet off Siboney, and the assurance that a convoy of war vessels was still with the transports.

As a matter of fact, there is no war vessel larger than a converted yacht, except the New York, that could have obstructed Admiral Cervera's escape eastward.

Naval men here are sure that the Spanish vessels could have disabled or sunk the New York and escaped had the eastward course been chosen.

It was feared for a time by many that some of the sailors and officers who swam ashore from the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo, and the Maria Teresa were killed by the insurgents, who were seen in the chaparral near the beach. This could not be verified at this writing, as no accurate estimate of the loss to the Spanish fleet was obtainable.

It is asserted that one shell killed 100 men on the Vizcaya, raking the vessel fore and aft.

## THE WORK OF THE GLOUCESTER

### More Details Concerning the Destruction of Admiral Cervera's Fleet—Capture of the Cristobal Colon.

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TEN MILES WEST OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3.—The Gloucester's part in battling with Cervera's torpedo boat destroyers and the work that followed has been of more importance than had at first been supposed. After the Furor had been driven ashore and the Pluton destroyed, the Gloucester did not go any further west, but lay off shore and sent in a boat to the assistance of the crews of the destroyers. It did not take the flames long to reach the Furor's magazines and there were two terrific explosions, probably of the guncotton aboard of her, which blew holes in her bottom. Her stern sunk immediately, and as it settled in the water her bow rose straight in the air and she went to the bottom, giving out a hissing, scalding sound as she disappeared below the surface.

Meantime, the larger American ships were gaining on the Spanish cruisers and a storm of shots was passing between the pursuers and the pursued. The American fire was so rapid that the ships were enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, and it was impossible to tell at the distance which vessels were doing the greater execution. The Brooklyn and the five battleships were keeping up an incessant fire upon the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya, and the Almirante Oquendo, and the latter was returning it bravely, but with no success. The Spanish gunners seemed unable to get the proper range, and many of their shots were very wild, though a number of them fell dangerously near to the mark.

**Spanish Shells Strike Spanish Ships.**

The guns of the battery just east of Morro also took part in the game, and their shells fell all around the American ships. Many of them struck the upper works of the fleeing Spaniards, and must have resulted in the killing and wounding of many of their men.

The Spanish ships had now reached a point about seven miles west of Morro and a mile or two beyond the place where the Furor was burning and the Pluton broken in two against the cliff.

The acting flagship and the Oquendo were the first to show signals of distress. Two thirteen-inch shells from one of the battleships had struck the Maria Teresa at the water line, tearing great holes in her side and causing her to fill rapidly. The Oquendo suffered about the same fate, and both ships headed for a small cove and went aground 200 yards from the shore, flames shooting from them in every direction.

The officers and crews must have been aware of the fate which seemed to be before them, but it was not until the ships were on fire and enveloped in flames and smoke that the men ceased firing.

**The Gloucester's Errand of Mercy.**

The Gloucester, after sending a boat ashore to the Pluton, steamed along the coast to where the armored cruisers were stranded and went to their assistance. There was danger from the magazines, and many of those on board jumped into the water and swam to the shore, though a number were unable to reach the small strip of sandy beach in the cove, and were thrown against the rocks and killed or drowned. Many of the wounded were lowered into the ships' own boats and taken ashore, but this task was a most difficult one.

The Gloucester had all her boats out, and a seaman swam through the surf with a line from the Maria Teresa, making it fast to a tree on the shore. By this means many on the Spanish, including Admiral Cervera, lowered themselves into the Gloucester's boats. The wounded were taken to the Gloucester as rapidly as possible, and the lower deck of the yacht was soon covered with Spanish sailors, mangled in limb and body by the bursting of shells.

**Weak Stomach**

Sensitive to every little indiscretion in eating, even to exposure to draughts and to over-perspiration—this condition is pleasantly, positively and permanently overcome by the magic tonic touch of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which literally "makes weak stomachs strong." It also creates an appetite, makes you feel real hungry, and drives away all symptoms of dyspepsia. Be sure to get

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

**Hood's Pills** cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The Gloucester's crew gave the wounded men every attention possible. The shore was soon lined with those who had escaped from the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo. There were still some men on both vessels when the fire began to reach the magazines and the boxes of ammunition lying on the decks. A dozen or more explosions followed, the smoke from which covered the hillside, running down almost to the water's edge. Another column of smoke two miles further to the westward was observed. The Vizcaya also was in flames, and was obliged to run ashore to keep from going down. The Iowa and the Indiana were keeping up a terrific fire upon her, and her condition was as bad as that of the others.

The Brooklyn, Oregon, Massachusetts, Texas, and several smaller vessels continued the chase after the Cristobal Colon, and in less than an hour were lost to view of the burning ships on shore. The Iowa and Texas both gave assistance to the imperilled crew of the Vizcaya. Her Captain surrendered his command, and the prisoners were transferred to the battleships. The Vizcaya probably lost about 60 men, as she carried a complement of 400, and only 340 were taken aboard the Iowa.

**Admiral Cervera Heartbroken.**

Soon after Admiral Cervera reached the shore and surrendered he was taken to the Gloucester, at his own request. There was no mistaking the heartbroken expression upon the old head seaman's face as he took the proffered hand of Capt. Wainwright and was shown to the latter's cabin, but he made every effort to bear bravely the bitter defeat that had come to him. He thanked the Captain of the Gloucester for the words of congratulation offered on the gallant fight, and then spoke earnestly of his solicitude for the safety of his men on shore. He informed Commander Wainwright that Cuban soldiers were on the hills preparing to attack his unarmed men, and said he thought his sailors had suffered enough in their battle with the American forces and that he was willing to surrender his entire command, but he asked that some protection be given to his men until they could be taken off in the American vessels. Commander Wainwright had heard similar reports from his own officers regarding the presence of Cubans in the brush, and he sent a guard of armed sailors ashore to prevent the Spanish prisoners from being molested.

For hours after Admiral Cervera went aboard the Gloucester the Infanta Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, and Vizcaya continued to burn, and every now and then a deep roar, accompanied by a burst of flame and smoke from the sides of the ships, would announce the explosion of more ammunition or another magazine.

**Saw the Maine Avenged.**

As the flames shot higher and higher above the decks of the magnificent vessels that had composed Admiral Cervera's fleet many of those who witnessed the scene felt it had a strong connection with the destruction of the American battleship Maine in Havana Harbor five months ago. Lieut. Commander Wainwright, the commander of the Gloucester, was executive officer of the Maine at the time of the disaster, and, although he remained in Havana Harbor two months after the explosion, he lived on board the dispatch boat Fern, and steadfastly refused to set his feet within the city until, to use his own words, the time should come when he could go ashore at the head of a landing party of American bluejackets.

To-day it was his ship that sank two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers and afterward received the Spanish Admiral aboard as a prisoner of war.

**Wainwright Satisfied.**

From his position on the bridge of the Gloucester, Lieut. Commander Wainwright watched the flames and smoke roaring through the decks of the three greatest warships of the Spanish Navy, which were soon to be reduced to nothing but scattered masts and twisted smokestacks protruding above the water, similar to that other picture in Havana Harbor. It was not strange, therefore, that he remarked to his brother officer beside him:

"The Maine is avenged!"

Just then the Pluton and the Terror sank. The Gloucester's boat picked up as many of the survivors as she could find on the shore.

The prisoners of war included the Captains of both boats. None offered any resistance, and were glad to go to the Gloucester, as they feared an attack from the Cubans.

A number of survivors, including officers of the Furor who, it was reported, had their legs shot off, were scattered along the coast for some distance, and could not be found. Three officers and six men of the Pluton escaped from the shore in one of their own boats and pulled to The Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, where they remained until their Captain, who was held a prisoner on the Gloucester, ordered them to join him on the latter vessel.

The most remarkable feature of the combat was the fact that, notwithstanding the utter destruction of the Spanish fleet and the hard fight those ships made even after they were on fire, the American vessels should escape without injury. The only thing this can be attributed to is the poor markmanship of the Spanish gunners, which has been so well demonstrated in every other conflict of the war.

The Newark—Commodore Watson's flagship—did not participate in the great capture, as she was coaling at Guantanamo.

**The Fate of the Cristobal Colon.**

After a chase of sixty miles to the westward the Brooklyn, closely followed by the Oregon, overhauled the Cristobal Colon after she had run ashore and had hauled down her flag. Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn went on board of her, and the commander of the Spanish armored cruiser came forward to surrender and was taken on board the New York, which came up an hour after the Brooklyn and Oregon had completed the capture of the Cristobal Colon. The latter was not seriously damaged, though she was struck several times by shots from the Brooklyn and Oregon.

During the chase a clever manoeuvre of Commodore Schley's in heading due west to Cape Caney while the Cristobal Colon had taken a more southerly direction, with a much greater distance to cover, rendered the Spaniard's escape impossible.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cristobal Colon and perhaps the other three Spanish armored cruisers would have escaped had it not been for the prompt action of Commodore Schley. The Brooklyn, his flagship, alone was in a position to attack the Spanish vessels as they left the harbor, and the Commodore steamed directly toward them and engaged all four cruisers, inflicting great damage upon them.

The Oregon was the first to join the Brooklyn, and afterward the Iowa, Indiana, Texas, and Vixen closed around the Spaniards, all pouring in a deadly fire. But from the beginning to the end of the fight the Brooklyn, Oregon, and Gloucester took the most important part in the destruction of the enemy. The Brooklyn was struck half a dozen times, but no injury was done to any of the other American ships.

**Wives of Naval Heroes.**

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Lieut. Commander Wainwright, has received many telegrams of congratulation upon the gallant work of her husband and his crew in the battle with Cervera's fleet.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana, arrived from Washington to-night, and was congratulated heartily by her many friends on the share her husband took in the same engagement.

## A DOUBLY FAMOUS YACHT.

### J. Pierpont Morgan Congratulated on the Behavior of the Gloucester at Santiago.

J. Pierpont Morgan spent a few hours at his office in Wall Street yesterday and received many congratulations on the great naval fame achieved by his former yacht Corsair, now the United States cruiser Gloucester, under Lieut. Commander Wainwright. The banker was proud of the behavior of the stanch craft in which he had sailed up and down the Hudson River for so many years, and he made no concealment of his elation. He, however, let no opportunity slip of commending Lieut. Commander Wainwright's courage and ability.

On the floor of the Stock Exchange the naval achievements of the Gloucester constituted one of the live topics of the day. From its long and peculiar association with Wall Street affairs the converted yacht Corsair had an interest for Wall Street men out of the common. Each Stock Exchange man was pleased to harbor the conceit that the Gloucester was Wall Street's representative in this war.

"Wasn't the Corsair the Stock Exchange annex?" exclaimed one jubilant broker. "Her cabin was the scene of more momentous Wall Street conferences than were held on land. There the sale of the West Shore Road to the Vanderbilts was consummated; there the great Southern Railway reorganization was started; there the foundation for the Joint Traffic Association was laid; there occurred the first moves in a dozen reorganization schemes; there the coal barons were brought to an agreement, and there more than one Government bond syndicate has been welded into a compact and effective force. Of course the Corsair—or, rather, the Gloucester—is a Wall Street boat."

"Yes, Sir; the cabin of Mr. Morgan's noted yacht is impregnated with the spirit of reorganization," said another Stock Exchange man. "Admiral Cervera will show the effects of it when he comes out of that cabin. He will be a reorganized man."

"Well, he won't be able to stand an assessment," suggested a bystander, jocularly.

**Old Gloucester Feels Proud.**

GLAUCESTER, Mass., July 5.—The President of the Board of Trade sent a congratulatory telegram to Lieut. Commander Wainwright and men of the cruiser Gloucester to-day, as follows:

"Lieut. Commander Wainwright, cruiser Gloucester:
"Gloucester proud of you. Thanks to all on board for splendid work.
"SYLVESTER CUNNINGHAM,"
"President of Board of Trade."

## ABSENCE OF SCHLEY'S NAME.

### Belief in Washington that Sampson Will Give Him Credit Due—Army Criticism of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Commodore Schley appears to some observers here in Washington to have disappeared entirely from the service of the United States. Many of the accounts of the destruction of the fleet of Admiral Cervera do not so much as mention his name. Admiral Sampson does not name him; Commodore Watson does not remember to mention him in his report of the shelling of the armored cruisers that ran the mouth of Santiago Harbor, and the omission has become subject to general comment. Representative Berry of Kentucky expressed a general feeling of wonder when he to-day introduced a resolution to give him and his officers and men the thanks of Congress for his great victory.

It is considered probable at the Navy Department that Admiral Sampson will make it plain in his detailed report that the destruction of the Cervera fleet was accomplished under the immediate direction of Commodore Schley, during the temporary absence of Admiral Sampson. Haste, the necessity for brevity, and excitement, are all referred to as having caused the omission of Commodore Schley's name. That he will get all the praise and credit due him is believed by Admiral Sampson's friends who have failed to see Commodore Schley's name connected with the event.

**Credit Due the Army.**

Now that the navy is again being praised by everybody for its complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, and some who comment are referring to the generally superior work of the navy, there are friends of the army who protest that the army is not getting credit for its part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Army officers insist that if it had not been for the army Cervera's fleet, said to have been "bottled up," would still be in Santiago Harbor, prepared to extend assistance to Linares or Toral.

The flower of the army, say these officers, having the "tarred end of the stick," was put ashore with inadequate artillery support to do a job that resulted in the loss of many valuable officers. The repeated charges of the United States forces, in which Spanish regulars were swept from every position they had occupied, made the power of the troops felt. They were so impetuous and successful as to convince not only the people of Santiago, but Cervera, that the city must fall. It was only when Cervera became convinced that the army would capture Santiago, and then the fleet of armored cruisers, that he was put to the desperate venture of endeavoring to escape.

Officers of the army who have read the lists of killed and wounded since last Friday may not be disposed to criticise the work of the navy, but they are describing with some warmth the avoidance of dangers such as Dewey faced at Manila, the exemption of the Harbor of Santiago from invasion by the navy, and the comparatively easy task that the navy had in waiting at the mouth of the harbor for the ships to come out that Hobson had "bottled up."

They suggest that Farragut's remark about "Torpedoes be damned" has been forgotten in the navy, and that it may have been much easier to wait at the top of a rathole for something to appear to be clubbed than it was to go ashore and drive out the rats.

Admiral Sampson, according to those who know him best, will certainly give to Commodore Schley all the praise to which he is entitled for the destruction of the Spanish fleet. While the United States fleet was undoubtedly under his command, the vessels that undertook to destroy Cervera, and did it, were in the immediate control of Schley, who gave orders to the ships at different periods of the fight.

Sampson's prudence, while it does not produce stirring news, saves ships and men. It may be that he will yet silence the army critics by going as boldly into Santiago Harbor as Dewey went into Manila, indifferent to Spanish mines or torpedoes. The Navy Department has not demanded of him that he do that; the army does not ask that he take Santiago, but army officers say that with the fleet in the harbor the fate of the city would be sealed at once.

### MOVE TO HONOR SCHLEY.

**Representative Berry Introduces a Joint Resolution to that Effect in the House.**

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Representative Berry of Kentucky, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day introduced the following joint resolution:

"Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley, United States Navy, and the officers and men under his command.

"Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, United States Navy, and the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the 3d of July last."

The resolution was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. Berry, in speaking of his resolution, said:

"I propose that the officer to whom the glory is due shall be recognized. Schley is the real hero of the incident. He and the brave band of officers and men under his immediate direction are the ones who achieved the victory, and all honor should be given them. Sampson commands the fleet in those waters, but it was Commodore Schley in command when Cervera and his fleet made the plucky attempt at escape, and it was under Schley that every one of that Spanish fleet met its destruction. Schley and his men have performed a notable feat that will go down in history hand in hand with that daring forcing of Manila Harbor by Dewey on May 1. Congress should be prompt in recognizing their services, and there should be no delay in tendering its thanks and those of the country to the real heroes at Santiago."

## CAN THE COLON BE SAVED?

### Admiral Sampson Requests Wrecking Machinery at Once, It Is Said—May Save Two Ships.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Long received a dispatch from Admiral Sampson this morning saying he believed he could save the Cristobal Colon and one other of the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet that were wrecked during Sunday's battle.

Admiral Sampson requested the department to send him at once wrecking machinery, tugboats, and such other things as might be needed to get the two Spanish ships afloat.

The department decided to comply with his request, and the Bureau of Naval Ordnance ordered the tug Right Arm, that was used on the wreck of the Maine and afterward purchased by our Government, to proceed to Santiago.

The Right Arm has been lying off Fort Monroe several days awaiting orders.

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WASHINGTON, July 5.—A report was heard here to-night that Admiral Sampson had sent word to the Secretary of the Navy that the armored cruiser Cristobal Colon and one other Spanish vessel disabled in the recent fight near Santiago could be saved. This did not agree with the afternoon dispatch that the Cristobal Colon was on her beam ends and beyond recovery. Chief Constructor Hichborn, who is usually notified of such information, had not heard of it at a late hour, and Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Allen had both retired when called upon, and could not be reached to verify the report.

**The Colon Listing on Her Beam Ends.**

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IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICAN LINES, ONE MILE SOUTH OF SANTIAGO, July 4.—The Spanish armored cruiser Cristobal Colon has listed on her beam ends on the rocks, and it is now practically impossible to save her.

## COURTESIES TO CERVERA.

### President McKinley Allows Him and His Officers to Send Word to Their Families.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Through the courtesy of President McKinley and with the assistance of the signal office authorities, Admiral Cervera, now a prisoner in the hands of Admiral Sampson off Santiago, has been enabled to send a message to his wife in Spain, assuring her of his safety.

Permission to forward such message was asked of Gen. Greely, who has charge of all cable matters for the Government, by whom it was referred to the President. The President promptly and unhesitatingly granted the request, the only condition being that the message should be purely a personal one.

This was communicated to the cable censor at Playa del Este, and soon thereafter a cablegram passed over the wire from that station through New York to Madrid signed by the distinguished Spanish prisoner, and assuring his wife that he was well and receiving good treatment.

On the President's authority permission has also been granted to the officers of Admiral Cervera's fleet to send strictly personal messages to their friends and relatives at home, subject to the American censorship at Playa del Este.

### PRISONERS OF WAR AT SANTIAGO.

**Some Perplexity as to What to Do with Them.**

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The question of what disposition to make of the Spanish prisoners taken by the United States forces is causing the War Department some perplexity. The matter was under discussion to-day, but Secretary Alger said no conclusion has been reached as to the steps to be taken. It is realized that the naval prisoners cannot be kept long aboard ship.

They must be gotten off before any active operations are taken by Sampson's fleet against the shore batteries.

It has been suggested that the prisoners be loaded on the transports available, and that the vessels be anchored well out in the water pending their final disposition. As was the practice during the late war, the naval prisoners in all probability will be turned over to the care of the army.

Gen. Shafter, however, already has his hands full in this direction, for, according to the unofficial reports which have reached here, he has captured a large number of prisoners. One suggestion which the army officials have under consideration is the establishment somewhere near the headquarters of Shafter's army of a large camp, where both the army and navy prisoners may be located.

A suggestion that it might be in good taste to bring Admiral Cervera and his staff to Washington, where they could be placed on parole, meets with some favor in army circles, though it is very questionable whether such action will be taken.

The suggestion that the Spanish prisoners be brought to the United States is sure to meet with objection from those who are fearful that this would increase the danger of the importation of yellow fever.

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A report that the prisoners from Admiral Cervera's destroyed fleet are being brought to New York on the cruiser St. Louis aroused much interest in the city yesterday, and discussion, too, as to the probable reception they will get. The St. Louis should reach here by the end of the week. Whether she will go to the American Line pier or transfer the prisoners of war by transports to the points at which they will be quartered could not be learned, nor could any information be obtained as to the probable disposition of the Spaniards as to quarters.

Should they be brought to the city, where they will come under the eye of the people, it was suggested that an opportunity would be offered for the display of American magnanimity by giving to them an enthusiastic reception. Just how this could be managed without being offensive in subjecting them to seeming exhibition was not suggested.

The purpose of the suggestion, if it could be managed, was to show to Admiral Cervera that the American people appreciated his act in notifying Admiral Sampson of the safety of Hobson and his men, and the opinion was expressed that occasion might be contrived for doing this in a way that would be free from the appearance of ostentatious display of charity to a fallen enemy and acceptable to the recipient.

It was believed that the captured Spaniards would be apportioned among the various fortifications—at Governors Island, Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, and Schuyler, Willets Point, and Davids Island, and the suggestion was also made that the city armories might be made available for the purpose of housing them. This matter, it was expected, would soon be settled at Washington.

## STOCK EXCHANGE ENTHUSIASM.

### News of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Caused Wild Scenes and Sent the Market Up.

Owing to the news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Cervera business on the New York Stock Exchange began with a rush and a hurrah yesterday morning, and a few of the older members of the Exchange remarked that the enthusiasm which prevailed for a while was more like the war spirit of the sixties than anything that has been seen in Wall Street since that memorable period. In expectation of extraordinary doings a much larger number of spectators crowded into the galleries of the Stock Exchange than is usual, and the lively demonstrations made by the stock brokers within the first half hour after the opening were watched with an eager and restless interest.

When the Chairman of the Exchange gave the signal at 10 o'clock for the day's business to begin there were five or six hundred members on the floor, and they started in with as much vigor and noise as if they were storming a Spanish battery. A sudden and inharmonious yell, apparently designed as a cheer, prefaced the actual trading, and then the brokers divided themselves into groups around the favorite trading posts and proceeded to push up prices with tremendous energy. An abnormal spirit of elation pervaded the wild and struggling mass of humanity, and for a while it looked as though the war fervor was going to excite a remarkable boom in the market.

As the noise and excitement increased on the floor of the Exchange, the spectators in the gallery seemed to catch the fever, and on more than one occasion demonstrations were repressed by the prompt cautionings of the attendants. The tendency to cheer was overcome with difficulty by some of the more excitable ones among the onlookers.

Trading was carried on furiously by the brokers along an upward grade for a short time. Each succeeding sale of the favorite stocks was on advancing prices. Some of the brokers courted physical exhaustion by their efforts to monopolize all of the trading in sight, and in a few cases men actually lost control of their voices, temporarily. This overwhelming enthusiasm was short-lived, however. While it lasted the market ascended with the buoyancy of a balloon. Gradually there came a calmer state of feeling, and for the remainder of the day business was transacted with much greater deliberation. The total sales of stock for the day were 310,417 shares.

No special incident marked the demonstration on the floor, and long before the noon hour the interest of the spectators waned and the hot galleries afforded ample space for those who chose to come and go.

### CHIEF YEOMAN ELLIS.

George H. Ellis, the chief yeoman of the cruiser Brooklyn, who was killed Sunday by a shell from the flying Spanish fleet, lived when ashore at Bull's Head, in this State. He leaves a wife and a seven-month-old boy, who are visiting friends at 219 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Ellis was severely prostrated by the report of her husband's death. She said she did not believe it was true, and would not believe it as long as a reasonable doubt remained. Only yesterday morning a letter was received from him, dated two weeks previous, in which he referred very affectionately to his wife and child. He wrote that matters were progressing favorably for the Americans, who were not tired of duty but eagerly awaiting opportunity to come face to face with the Spaniards. The extreme difficulty the newspaper correspondents were having in getting their news to the public also impressed the writer.

Ellis was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1875, and when a young boy came to New York with his parents, moving a few years later to Brooklyn. In February, 1892, he enlisted in the navy, and was assigned to the Minneapolis, and shortly afterward transferred to the Monongahela. Six months later he was transferred to the Chicago, where he was serving when he received the appointment of yeoman. He was then placed aboard the Columbia, and was in service upon her when his term expired.

April 30, 1897, he re-enlisted, and was assigned to the Dolphin as yeoman. One year ago he was assigned to the Brooklyn as chief yeoman.

### PRIZE MONEY FOR SAMPSON'S FLEET

According to an old law the officers and men who took part in the destruction of the Spanish fleet on Sunday will get a good share of prize money for their day's work. For every man in the enemy's fleet $100 is to be divided among the men in the United States fleet.

If the six vessels that were destroyed carried their full complements of men, there were on board 2,087 men. This would make the sum to be divided $208,700. This division of money is made in the same way that the regular prize money is.

The commanding officer of the fleet receives one-twentieth of the amount. This would be $10,435. One-fiftieth goes to the commanding officer of a division of the fleet, which would be $4,174. One one-hundredth goes to the fleet Captain, this is $2,087, and the remainder is divided among the officers and crews of the different vessels that took part in the destruction of the hostile ships. This would leave $192,004 to be divided in this way. One-tenth of each vessel's share goes to the Captain and the remainder is divided among the officers and the crew according to their salaries.

**Our Generals Pleased.**

WASHINGTON, July 5.—In response to telegrams sent by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to the commanding Generals at Chickamauga and Tampa, concerning the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, the following have been received:

Chickamauga Park, July 5.
Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:
We are all glad to hear the news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and hope the fall of Santiago will be the next good news. The gallantry of the army and navy are unexcelled.
JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major General Commanding.

Tampa, Fla., July 5.
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:
Telegram No. 1 received. Glorious news; hearty congratulations.
COPPINGER,
Major General.

## HAITIANS SEIZE NAVASSA.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—A special cable dispatch to The Sun to-day from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"The Captain of the schooner Eastern Queen, six days out from Inagua, reports calling at Navassa Island to take off the tools and stores of the American company which owns the property.

"He found the island occupied by a band of Haitians, who prevented him from landing by threatening to shoot any person setting foot ashore. They said the island had been deserted by Americans and is now in their possession."

John H. Fowler, President of the Navassa Phosphate Company, which owns the island, said to-day: "We have not abandoned Navassa, and when we had to withdraw our workmen we left the United States flag flying. All the property on the island belongs to us.

"We have notified the State Department of the reported occupancy of the island. Our agent in the West Indies, who is located at Port au Prince, Haiti, had arranged with the Admiral of the Haitian Navy to remove our property. The Haitians claimed the island once before. The ruling of the State Department, when Lewis Cass was at its head, decided their claim out of order, and respect has since been accorded our claim to possession.

"We hold the United States Government responsible for loss, if any may occur to our property, as the island is under the United States flag, and only United States laws apply to its government and the discipline of our employes.

"We would continue working the deposits if we could get ships to load there. Only this has stopped the business of exporting, and consequently entails a loss upon us."

# MORE TROOPS FOR SHAFTER

## Transports Leave Key West Loaded with Artillery to Aid in the Bombardment of Santiago.

## OTHER COMMANDS TO EMBARK

### Volunteer Brigades to Leave Chickamauga and Camp Alger—All Are Being Hurried to the Scene of War.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—To send to Santiago enough men to enable Gen. Shafter to lengthen and strengthen his lines and enough guns to make it possible for him to carry out his threat to bombard the city is the task on which the War Department is now concentrating all its energies.

Most pressing is the need of artillery. The entire available artillery strength of Gen. Shafter's original force was four light and two heavy batteries, the latter including the eight siege pieces. These pieces were intended for just the sort of work that will have to be done when the threat to shell the town is executed. They fire seven-inch solid projectiles or shells, and have an enormous range. But according to the latest unofficial reports, received from what are believed to be reliable sources at Santiago, it has been found impossible to get the big siege guns to the front from where they were landed at Daiquiri.

At the War Department to-day no denial was made of this report. If it be correct, Gen. Shafter is limited to his light batteries, which would have little effect shelling a town at long range. He is shown by official reports to have twenty-four field pieces, but press descriptions of the engagement of Friday and Saturday show that only sixteen were in action. This is taken to mean that the four batteries are still at their peace strength of four guns, instead of having been raised to the war basis of six guns to the battery.

To attempt to shell a fortified, heavily garrisoned, and thoroughly defended place like Santiago with only sixteen, or at best twenty-four, ordinary field guns would, it is recognized, be folly. Much surprise was expressed, therefore, when it was learned on Sunday that Gen. Shafter had notified the Spanish commander that he would begin to bombard the city in twenty-four hours. In view of the despondent message received from Gen. Shafter in the morning, his sudden decision to demand the surrender of the town was difficult to understand. To those who were familiar with his small artillery equipment the most reasonable explanation seemed to be that the American commander was executing what, in colloquial language, would be called a "bluff."

**Shafter Needs Artillery.**

The developments of to-day have seemed to warrant this inference. The decision of the Administration to order a postponement of the bombardment is believed to have been due largely to the conviction that, with his present lack of guns and an increased Spanish force to contend with as the result of the arrival in Santiago of the Manzanillo column, Gen. Shafter was not prepared to make a successful siege.

Fortunately, the artillery reinforcements, which are the most urgently needed, are already well under way. Six batteries of regular artillery, under the command of Brig. Gen. Randolph, sailed from Tampa on Sunday. On yesterday Gen. Randolph reported from Key West that the transport Comanche, with 500 enlisted men of the light artillery, arrived there at noon. At that time the transport Specialist was also at Key West, but her sister ship, the Unionist, had been left far astern. As the Unionist carries only 300 horses and 75 men of the artillery, and as all the guns, ammunition, and harness for the six batteries are on board the Specialist, Gen. Randolph requested permission to start at once under convoy with the Comanche and Specialist to Santiago. By so doing he would be able, he said, upon arrival at Santiago to land and thoroughly equip three light gatteries while the guns of the other three could be hauled into position if necessary. To carry out this programme an order for a special convoy was necessary.

The order for this convoy was given, and the War Department was informed to-day that the Specialist and Comanche, with fast convoying vessels, sailed from Rebecca Key, below Key West, at 10 o'clock this morning. Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that they ought to arrive at Santiago by midnight of Thursday, the 7th, which would enable the six batteries of artillery to be landed Friday morning. The slower transport will follow from Key West under slower convoy, and will arrive perhaps a day later, when the entire equipment of the six batteries will be available. About the same time the First District of Columbia Volunteers on the Catania, and the First Illinois on the Gate City and the City of Macon, with a shipload of recruits on the Hudson, should arrive at Santiago, giving Gen. Shafter, in addition to the artillery, about 3,500 new troops. These are all the reinforcements he can expect before the end of this week.

The Eighth Ohio will follow closely on the St. Paul from New York. The Harvard and Yale will take on the Sixth Illinois and the Sixth Massachusetts at Charleston, and the Grand Duchess, chartered to-day from the Plant Railway and Steamship Company, is understood to be slated to carry the First Rhode Island from Newport News. The Mohawk and Mississippi, rechristened No. 20 and No. 25, respectively, were ordered to leave New York for Tampa to-day, and the Lampasas and Nueces are expected to arrive at that port to-morrow. These four ships will take on board as many as possible of the regiments of Brig. Gen. Snyder's division remaining at Tampa, and will be hurried at full speed to Santiago. It will be impossible, however, for them to land their troops in Cuba before late next week.

Information was received at the War Department to-day of the sailing from Santiago of most of the fleet of transports which bore Gen. Shafter's original army there, and these ships are expected to turn up at Tampa at any time now. They will be loaded with men and equipments as fast as they come in and turned about for their second trip. It is the intention of the War Department to keep sending troops to Shafter until he has all he can possibly use.

**To Move from Chickamauga.**

The brigades of Gen. Ernst and Gen. Haines now at Chickamauga will move with all possible dispatch to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and other Southern coast points, there to take transports for Santiago. In detail the commands making up this important body of reinforcements are as follows:

Gen. Ernst's brigade, First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps: Third Wisconsin, Col. Martin T. Moore: Fifth Illinois, Col. James S. Culver; First Kentucky, Col. John B. Castleman.

Gen. Haines's brigade, Third Brigade, Third Division of the First Army Corps: Ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Charles B. Dougherty; Second Missouri, Col. William K. Caffey; First New Hampshire, Col. Robert H. Rolfe.

Gen. Garretson's brigade: Eighth Ohio, Col. Curtis V. Hood; Sixth Illinois, Col. D. Jack Foster; Sixth Massachusetts, Col. Charles F. Woodward.

It is understood that orders to the brigades at Chickamauga are to move with all possible dispatch without fixing the exact hour, it being left with those on the field to make the best arrangements with the railroads for moving southward toward Charleston, Savannah, and the other coast towns of embarkation. The three regiments at Camp Alger were expected to move to-day.

### FROM CAMP ALGER TO SANTIAGO.

**The Second Brigade Breaks Camp and Starts for Cuba.**

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Second Brigade First Division of the Second Army Corps broke camp at Camp Alger this afternoon and started on its journey to Santiago to reinforce Gen. Shafter's army.

The Second Brigade is composed of the Eighth Ohio, Sixth Illinois, and Sixth Massachusetts, Gen. Garretson commanding. The Sixth Massachusetts was the first to get away, going aboard the cars at Dun Loring and leaving for Charleston, S. C., shortly after 10 o'clock. The other regiments will depart before daybreak.

The Ohio regiment goes to New York, where it will embark on the St. Paul, while the Illinois troops go to Charleston, S. C., and, with the Massachusetts men, will be transported upon the Harvard and Yale. All superfluous baggage was left behind, and everything that could be spared was discarded, it being the desire to move the regiments with all possible haste.

Only six horses were allowed to a regiment, all other animals belonging to the brigade being retained here, whence they will be shipped as soon as possible to Tampa under charge of a commissioned officer and from there they will be sent later to Santiago.

The brigade is in fine condition, and the men left enthusiastic and eager to reach the seat of war before the end of the Santiago campaign. It is expected to have the troops off Santiago Sunday. When the soldiers left Camp Alger they were given a royal send-off by the men who were left behind.

The greatest enthusiasm has prevailed there since the good news was announced yesterday and eagerness to be ordered to the front is verywhere manifested.

## THE ST. PAUL MAY SAIL TO-DAY.

### Gens. Miles, Henry, and Ames and the Eighth Ohio Volunteers Will Be on Board.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul will probably leave late this afternoon or early to-morrow morning for Santiago. She will take with her in addition to the supplies which have been received from the Quartermaster's Department the Eighth Ohio Regiment, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his staff, Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry and his staff, and Brig. Gen. Adelbert L. Ames.

The Eighth Ohio Volunteers of Canton, Ohio, left Camp Alger for this city yesterday afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City last night it was said they would probably reach Jersey City about 6 o'clock this morning, when they will be taken across the river and go on the St. Paul, which is at her old pier, at the foot of Fulton Street. The Eighth Regiment is known as the "President's Own," and is commanded by Col. Charles V. Hood. It has been named the "President's Own" because its ranks have furnished guards of honor for the President at different times. It is composed of separate companies from towns in Central and Northern Ohio.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry and his staff are on their way here on the Old Dominion Line steamer Jamestown, from Newport News. The Jamestown will arrive here this afternoon and the horses and trappings of the officers will at once be transferred to the St. Paul. The transfer of the horses may necessitate the St. Paul's staying here until Thursday morning. Gen. Miles and his staff are to come by train from Washington, but the time of their arrival is known only to the General himself and to Capt. Sigsbee.

The St. Paul was ready for sea last night. She had taken on board since her arrival here 3,000 tons of coal and a large supply of provisions, canvas uniforms for the soldiers in Cuba, and clothing and shoes for the Cubans. She has received a new coat of paint and temporary berths have been put in for the soldiers who are to go on her.

Capt. Sigsbee said yesterday that the trouble with the St. Paul's machinery was not of a serious nature. The crossbar of the valve of the second intermediate cylinder had broken, and a new one was expected at any moment. When it arrives it will be put in place. The cylinder has been disconnected for some time, making a difference of one knot in the vessel's speed. She can be pushed, even now, however, to over twenty knots an hour.

The jacks on the cruiser complain bitterly of not being allowed a night's liberty while in port. They are also very sorry that they were not on blockading duty when Cervera made his fatal dash out of Santiago Harbor. They say that if they had been there the Gloucester would not have gotten the glory of destroying the Furor and Pluton.

The Depot Quartermaster, Col. Kimball, received word from Washington yesterday that it is the intention of the War Department to establish a Deputy Quartermaster's Department in Cuba. The site will be near Santiago, and possibly in that city itself. The War Department wants it in the best place for the army now fighting there, and it is said that when Santiago is taken the new branch of the service will be in that city. Capt. Charles J. Goff of the volunteers will be in charge of the branch. He will sail on the St. Paul.

Other regiments that have been at Camp Alger are to go to Cuba at once as well as the Eighth Ohio, now on its way to sail on the St. Paul. The Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois are to go to Charleston, S. C., where the Harvard and the Yale will be intercepted to take the troops to Santiago.

### ORDERED FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

**Gen. Wilson Leaves for Santiago with Volunteer Brigades.**

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Ga., July 5.—There was another change of orders to-day from Washington, renewing the order made yesterday and rescinded later in the day. Gen. James H. Wilson is ordered to proceed at once to Charleston, taking with him the First and Second Brigades of the First Corps, as reorganized by Gen. Brooke.

Gen. Wilson left this afternoon at 5 o'clock, accompanied by his staff. The First Brigade of Gen. Wilson's division broke camp this afternoon, and marched to Ringgold, where they will embark early to-morrow morning for Charleston. The Second Brigade will leave in the morning by the Southern from Rossville.

The troops are bound for Santiago.

**More Rough Riders on the Way.**

SANTA FE, N. M., July 5.—One hundred recruits for Col. Wood's Rough Riders have left here to join the regiment at Santiago. They are routed to Savannah, Ga., where they will embark on board transports. They are an exceptionally fine body of men, more than one-half being well-built six-footers and daring riders.

**Surgeons for Shafter's Army.**

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army is making arrangements to send a number of surgeons for Shafter's army on the steamer Grand Duchess, which is soon to leave Newport News for Santiago.

**Engineers Start for Cuba.**

Thirty-five engineers of Company B, United States Engineers, left Willets Point for the South last night, in command of Lieut. Judson. They are bound for Cuba. They were loudly cheered on the way to the train at Whitestone.

## FOUGHT OVER A WOMAN.

### Boarding Housekeeper and His Boarder Pelted Each Other with Crockery, Then Used Knives.

Michael Michalovski, a bachelor, and keeper of a boarding house for bachelors at 92 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and William Mackofsky, one of his boarders, fought with knives early yesterday morning after quarrelling over a woman with whom both aro enamored.

On Monday night one of the men in the house received a visit from a woman relative. All the boarders seemed to fall in love with her. The boarding house keeper seemed the most ardent, and expressed his willingness to make her his wife at once and install her as the head of the house. When the woman left after promising to call again Michalovski and Mackofsky got into an argument about her. From words they came to blows. First they assaulted each other with crockery, then they used glassware, and finally each armed himself with a carving knife. They slashed each other in a shocking manner, and Mackofsky becoming weak from loss of blood, retreated. He staggered to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, where he sank exhausted to the floor.

An ambulance was summoned, and, pending its arrival, Mackofsky was questioned. He related his experience, and detectives set out to arrest the boarding house keeper. They found him lying on the floor of the kitchen, thoroughly exhausted. He was also taken to the station house, where the injuries of both were dressed, and then they were held on counter-charges of assault in the second degree. Later they were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court and held in default of $500 bail.

### CALIFORNIA TOWN ABLAZE.

**Dunsair, in Siskiyou County, Almost Destroyed.**

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 5.—A special to The Bee says the town of Dunsair, in Siskiyou County, on the line of the California and Oregon Railway, was almost swept out of existence by fire to-day.

The fire started in the Arlington House, and soon two blocks of the business portion of the town were ablaze. The railroad library, section house, together with the two business blocks and private residences, were destroyed.

# WARSHIPS LEAVE MANILA

## Madrid Wonders If the United States Will Have a Free Hand in the Philippines.

## WITHDREW WHEN TROOPS CAME

### Two German, Two French, and Four British Vessels Left in Port—The Others Considered No Longer Necessary.

MADRID, July 5.—There is much comment here over the news of the departure of the foreign warships from Manila at the moment of the arrival there of the American reinforcements. Only two German, two French, and four British warships now remain at Manila and people are asking if international politics have undergone a change, and if the Americans are to have a free hand in the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—As yet the State Department has received no confirmation of the statement which reaches here from London that upon the arrival at Manila of the American land forces several warships of Germany and other European powers which had been there for some time left immediately for other ports. In official circles, however, the announcement is regarded as authentic.

The only possible pretext upon which forces from foreign men-of-war could have been landed in Manila would have been the protection of the lives or interests of their own countrymen resident there. State Department officials say that with the arrival of the American reinforcements for Admiral Dewey the danger that foreigners in Manila would suffer was eliminated from the situation, and the larger number of the warships probably left, merely because their presence was no longer necessary.

## AUGUSTIN FORCED BACK.

### A Sortie from Manila to Repair the Aqueduct Results in Disaster for Spain.

LONDON, July 5.—A special dispatch from Manila, dated July 2, says Capt. Gen. Augustin made a sortie for the purpose of repairing the aqueduct which supplies the walled city, and in an endeavor to communicate with Gen. Monet.

The insurgents concentrated their troops and opposed the sortie, forcing the Spanish commander to return to Manila. The insurgents are said to have suffered severe loss and the Spanish are reported to have had fifty men killed and 150 wounded.

### ADMIRAL DEWEY'S THANKS.

**Acknowledges the Congratulations of the New York Yacht Club.**

Immediately after his victory at Manila, Admiral Dewey was elected an honorary member of the New York Yacht Club, and that organization was among the first to cable congratulations to the commander of the United States fleet.

Admiral Dewey's acknowledgment of the communication was received yesterday by Secretary Oddie. The gallant sailor's reply, through his Flag Lieutenant, was couched in the following terms:

Flagship Olympia, Manila, May 24, 1898.

Dear Sir: On behalf of Admiral Dewey, the officers, and men of the Asiatic station, I thank the New York Yacht Club most heartily for its cable of congratulation. We are all deeply touched by this evidence of appreciation of the work done on Sunday, May 1, by one of the most representative clubs of America. It will always be a pleasure to us to know that such a club was so prompt to express its congratulations and best wishes.

Again thanking the members of the committee and of the club, I remain, very sincerely,

T. M. BRUMBY, Flag Lieutenant.

J. V. S. Oddie, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club.

P. S.—The telegram was read on board all the ships of the squadron, with all hands at muster.

T. M. B.

### REGIMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

**First New York Volunteers to Leave To-morrow with Full Ranks.**

The First Regiment, New York Volunteers, which is to go to the Philippines to-morrow, is composed of 1,256 men and 46 commissioned officers. This regiment was made up of the Tenth Battalion of Albany and several separate companies, to which recruits were added to bring it up to its full strength. Col. Thomas H. Barber is in command, and the other officers are Lieut. Col. Horatio P. Stackpole, Major and Surgeon Charles L. Davis, Major James T. Chase, Major Walter Scott, Major Robert T. Emmet, the Rev. Karl Schwartz, Chaplain; Lieut. Bronson Winthrop, Quartermaster; Lieut. M. E. Ashley, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. L. S. Griffith, Assistant Surgeon; Captains, Company A, Frank R. Palmer; B, C. B. Staats; C, James E. Roach; D, W. B. Gracie, all of Albany; E, Lewis E. Goodier, Utica; F, James C. Martin, Walton; G, U. A. Ferguson, Oneonta; H, Charles H. Hitchcock, Binghamton; I, Ames E. McIntyre, Middletown; K, John K. Sayre, Poughkeepsie; L, James F. Sheehan, Newburg; M, Robert F. Tompkins, Kingston.

**Augustin's Family Returns.**

MADRID, July 5.—The Spanish Consul at Singapore wires the following message from Gen. Augustin, Captain General of the Philippines:

"The situation is unchanged. My family has succeeded in miraculously escaping from Macabera in a boat, and, having passed through the American vessels, all arrived safely at Manila.

"Gen. Monet's column is besieged and attacked at Macabera."

**British Accused of Partiality.**

MADRID, July 5.—The news received here that the British Conusul at Kongkong has sent a dispatch boat to Manila for the purpose of informing Rear Admiral Dewey of the fact that Admiral Camara's squadron has traversed the Suez Canal is much commented upon, and the newspapers assert that the Egyptian and British authorities purposely placed obstacles in the way of Admiral Camara's departure, in order to delay his arrival at Manila as long as possible, adding that the British have been more scrupulous in maintaining the neutrality of the Suez Canal than they were when they allowed a steamer to leave Hongkong loaded with arms for the Manila insurgents.

**Bismarck for German Neutrality.**

LONDON, July 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"Prince Bismarck advocates the most rigorous neutrality as the only policy for Germany with regard to the Hispano-American war."

**Jersey City Child Burned to Death.**

Gertrude F. Smith, nine years old, of 286 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City, was burned to death yesterday. She and some other children found a piece of punk in a vacant lot, and while trying to light it with a match and some paper Gertrude set fire to her dress. Her screams attracted several neighbors, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until her clothes had been almost burned from her body. She was a mass of burns from head to foot. She was removed to the City Hospital, where she died shortly after being admitted.

**Soto Ordered Deported.**

José Soto, who arrived on the French Line steamship La Touraine, and was held on suspicion of being a Spanish spy, was yesterday ordered deported. While the evidence obtainable was not such as to warrant his arrest as a spy, the circumstances attending his departure from this country on the breaking out of war and his return from Spain were regarded as suspicious. The ground of his deportation, however, is recorded as being that he is likely to become a public charge.

# BLACK APPOINTS OFFICERS

## List of Assignments to the New Regiments Under Second Call.

## 7TH AND 23D MEN GET POSTS

### Brig. Gen. Butt Declines a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 201st—Recruiting to Begin To-day.

Gov. Black has at last designated the officers who are to do the recruiting for the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments, which are to be formed to fill the quota of this State under the second call for troops by the President, and they have been ordered to report at the various recruiting stations to-day and begin the work of forming regiments at once. The Two Hundred and First Regiment will be recruited in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, as will one battalion of the Two Hundred and Third; but whether the officers of the Two Hundred and First or those of the Two Hundred and Third will recruit the battalion here is not stated in the order, although it has been understood that the battalion raised here by Senator Ford will be taken for the Two Hundred and Third Regiment.

From the subjoined list of appointees it will be seen that Gov. Black has acted on the nominations made to him by the commanding officers of the Seventh, Twenty-third, and Seventy-fourth Regiments and the ten separate companies in the State which were left at home. In the Two Hundred and First Regiment the list is complete, with the exception of a Lieutenant Colonel, which post Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt stated last night had been offered to him and refused. The Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments each get a Major and six Captains, and the Seventh also gets a Regimental Adjutant.

**List of Appointments.**

For the Two Hundred and First the appointments are as follows: Colonel, Henry W. Hubbell; First Major, G. W. Rand, Seventh Regiment; Second Major, Henry De Witt Hamilton, Captain Twenty-third Regiment; Adjutant, George H. Clark, Seventh Regiment; Quartermaster, Francis Townsend Underhill, First Brigade Staff; Surgeon, William E. Spencer, Medical Department; First Assistant Surgeon, Leonard Knight Graves; Second Assistant Surgeon, John Wilson Poucher; Captains, William E. Schasty, Robert Wainwright, Walter F. Smith, John A. Olsen, John L. Roberts, Jr., Grosvenor L. Townsend of Seventh Regiment; Walter P. Blackburn, George F. Hamlin, Charles G. Todd, Alfred S. Orchard, W. J. Travis, and Frank A. Martin of the Twenty-third Regiment.

For the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, at Buffalo—Colonel, Stephen Y. Syburn; Lieutenant Colonel, Francis G. Wood; Major, Frank E. Wood of the Seventy-fourth Regiment; Second Major, Albert J. Myer of the staff of the Governor; Quartermaster, William T. Parsons of the Sixty-fifth Regiment; Surgeon, Daniel S. Burr of the Twentieth Separate Company; First Assistant Surgeon, James Wood of the Tenth Separate Company; Second Assistant Surgeon, Marshall J. Clinton; Captains, Walter G. Smith, Frederick Smith, Alexander Robertson, and Frank S. Sidway.

For the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, at Syracuse—Colonel—Walter S. Schuyler; Major—Lewis E. Goodier, Forty-fourth Separate Company; Quartermaster—Norton Chase; Surgeon—Burton Sylvandor Booth; Assistant Surgeon—William Alfred Burgess, Twenty-third Separate Company; Second Assistant Surgeon—Abram Lawyer Haines; Captains—John Isaac Pruyn, Fourth Separate Company; William G. Hunter, Tenth Separate Company; Frederick Schneider, Eleventh Separate Company; John Frederick Klein, Seventeenth Separate Company; William W. Bennet, Sixteenth Separate Company; R. C. Payn, Twenty-third Separate Company; Albert John Miller, Twenty-seventh Separate Company; Charles Shaver Boxsburgh, Twenty-eighth Separate Company; James S. Boyer, Thirty-ninth Separate Company, and Martin Bovard, Fourth Separate Company.

The appointments of officers to complete the staff of the Two Hundred and Second and Two Hundred and Third Regiments will be made later.

In answer to the announcement that recruiting was to begin last night, a crowd of would-be soldiers gathered in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, only to be turned away. Surgeon Major Spencer and Assistant Surgeons Graves and Poucher, as well as First Lieut. George L. Irwin, of the Fifth United States Artillery, who has been appointed mustering officer, were on hand, but as the appointment of recruiting officers had not yet reached the armory there was nothing for them to do.

Military men are greatly amused over the procedure used to form the new regiments. Under General Orders No. 11 of the United States Army it is prescribed that as soon as a regiment is formed a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel shall be appointed. The same provision is also made for the appointment and swearing in of Majors as soon as battalions are formed and Captains as soon as companies are completed. Yet it is pointed out that here is almost a full field and staff appointed and no regiment yet formed. Such a state of affairs, military men say, is making a new record for getting at things the wrong way.

**Plight of Provisional Regiments.**

The commanding officers of the provisional regiments report that as a result of the Governor's decision to keep these regiments for "home defense" recruiting has stopped absolutely. There have also been many desertions, some of the men joining the regular army and others going to fill the quotas of the regiments. Under the new orders giving the Guardsmen preference in enlisting they say there will be many more desertions to the new regiments. In addition to the appointments, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has issued detailed instructions to the recruiting officers in which he says:

"The pay of the enlisted men will commence on the day they pass the examination of the Surgeons and are enrolled or enlisted; that of officers on the day they are mustered in, and the pay will come from the United States, not the State.

"The State will not furnish uniforms, arms, and equipments; but the National Guard Commissaries, detailed for that purpose, will furnish at the depots, quarters, blankets, and mattresses, and, until mustered in, subsistence.

"Recruits from the National Guard organizations will be forwarded to the depot nearest the home station, except those from Catskill, Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Hoosick Falls, Saratoga, Whitehall, and Glens Falls, who will be sent to Syracuse.

"When the National Guardsmen have had an opportunity to enter these regiments, and more men are needed, then and not until then, may civilians be accepted."

Col. Hurry, Commissary on Gen. McLeer's staff, has arranged to feed the recruits of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, and mattresses have been procured on which the recruits will sleep in the armory.

## CAMP BLACK REOPENED.

### Seventy-first Regiment Recruits Pass Their First Night There on Wet Straw.

CAMP BLACK, Hempstead Plains, L. I., July 5.—Camp Black has been reopened, but at present there are only 295 men here. They are recruits for the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers. The men arrived last night under command of Lieut. Kopper. They were recruited in Manhattan by Capt. Stoddard, and will remain here a short time drilling. Altogether the Seventy-first Regiment needs 307 men, and the 12 men to complete the number will be here in a day or two. The recruits will be furnished with uniforms and equipment here.

The first night in camp was spent under disagreeable conditions. There were no Government rations on hand, and no blankets. The men had to sleep on straw which was wet and soggy, but no one grumbled. All are anxious to get away to Cuba to join the regiment.

### THE FIRST ENGINEER REGIMENT

**Headquarters Removed from This City to Camp Townsend.**

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The headquarters of the First United States Volunteer Engineer Regiment has been removed from New York City to Camp Townsend, near Peekskill, N. Y., to which point the Colonel and all officers not otherwise attached will repair without delay.

CAMP TOWNSEND, near Peekskill, N. Y., July 5.—Camp Townsend is now a recruiting station for the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers. The regiment has almost been recruited to its full strength, over 900 having enlisted. Twenty-two recruits from New York and Philadelphia arrived to-night.

The work of reorganizing the camp is progressing rapidly. When the first recruits arrived they were supplied with the State tents that were stored here. These are being replaced by service tents, each of which will accommodate four men.

Michael Barry, who received a wound in the abdomen while in Peekskill yesterday, is in the hospital tent under the care of Assistant Surgeon Walter D. Webb. The wound was caused by the wadding of a pistol. Barry arrived in camp last Saturday from South Boston, Mass. Thomas A. Dunning, who did the shooting was arrested and held in $1,000 for trial.

## NEW JERSEY REGIMENT.

### Hitch Over Naming a Medical Commission—Dr. Decker Opposed—No Officers Yet Appointed.

TRENTON, N. J., July 5.—Gov. Voorhees was at the State House to-day. While he has not yet officially designated all the companies that will make up the regiment of infantry under the call, he has practically reached a decision in the matter.

Besides the three Trenton companies and the Morris Guards of Atlantic City, already accepted, there will be six companies from Jersey City, secured by massing the existing companies of the Fourth Regiment, a company from Camden, and a combination company made up from Woodbury and Millville. The men will probably not reach Sea Girt until the latter part of next week.

The Governor has not yet announced his selection of officers.

Dr. David A. Wallace of Newark and Dr. N. W. Voorhees of Elizabeth, the latter a brother of Gov. Voorhees, have sent their resignations to the Governor as members of the Board of Surgeons to pass upon the recruits for the new regiment. Their action was prompted by the fact that Gov. Voorhees appointed on the board Dr. W. F. Decker of Paterson, a homeopath.

Dr. Decker has offered to resign sooner than cause any trouble. Gov. Voorhees has taken no action, but may ask the War Department to send outside physicians to form the board.

### RECRUITS AT SEA GIRT CAMP.

**Detachment for Second New Jersey Regiment to Go South To-morrow.**

SEA GIRT, July 5.—The 330 recruits for the Second Regiment have all been mustered in and equipped, the last batch of twenty-two volunteers for that command having been sworn in by Mustering Officer William C. Buttler this afternoon. The detachment will remain in camp until Thursday morning, when it will leave for its regiment, at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla., in charge of Capts. Terence Murphy and Frank De Ronde.

The Third Regiment needs thirty-three recruits to fill its quota, and Capt. Nathan V. Compton, the mustering officer for the regiment, hopes to have that number of recruits here by to-morrow. He also counts on sending the recruits to their regiment at Sandy Hook and Pompton Lakes on Friday.

The volunteers will begin to mobilize at Camp Voorhees on Saturday or Monday.

The new regiment will be allowed a brass band, as well as a drum and flute corps. The orders issued in reference to the formation of the companies provides that each company, in addition to the two musicians allowed by army regulations, shall also enlist two men to serve as band musicians. Capt. Gillmore of the regular army, who has been assisting the State authorities here for the past two months, was in Trenton to-day arranging the details for the formation of the band. A Trenton musician will be appointed leader of the band.

### WOULD NOT LET HIM GO TO WAR.

**Recruit's Parents Obtained His Discharge Against a Judge's Advice.**

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus issued last Saturday by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, for Christopher D. Collins, a young man nineteen years old, who lives at 322 East Thirty-seventh Street, and who enlisted under Capt. Stoddard in the Seventy-first Regiment last Tuesday.

Collins's parents on hearing of their son's enlistment tried to persuade him to come home. He refused, and they procured the habeas corpus, which was returnable yesterday. Capt. Stoddard appeared, and said he had received a telegram from the Adjutant General of the Army to discharge the young man, and that he would be discharged. Judgo Lacombe said:

"I will dismiss this writ, but let me give a word of advice to this boy's parents. They are doing a mighty foolish thing. It doesn't appear that the boy is their support, for they have four other grown-up sons. He is a big, strong, healthy boy, and ought to know his own mind. If he wants to go he will go. He will probably go to another place and enlist under an assumed name. He will then be among strangers, whereas if he enlisted here he would be among companions that he knows."

His father, Jeremiah Collins, was obdurate, however, and the young man was sent for at Camp Black. When he appeared at the Federal Building and met his parents and learned that he had been discharged, he said nothing, but his chin quivered, and tears came into his eyes. He would not promise that he would not try to enlist again.

### NATIONAL VOLUNTEER RESERVES

**Central Office Not Permanently Closed, Col. Washington Says.**

Regarding the impression which has got about that the headquarters of the National Volunteer Reserves had permanently closed, Col. William D. H. Washington, President of the organization, said yesterday.

"Our work is not ended, as our institution is to be a permanent one, and we have simply ceased enrolling for the time being. We have from 600,000 to 700,000 men, and, to quote Gen. Schofield, the head of our movement, 'we have men enough for two or three wars like the present one.'

"Every step taken by our organization has been with the cognizance and approval of the War Department, and the bill we have had in Congress has not been pushed in any way since Gen. Wheeler went to the front.

"We probably have now from 10,000 to 15,000 men in the service in regiments where they had to be recruited or where other men failed to pass the physical examination. We intend to make our organization permanent and as near perfect as possible."

**The Twenty-second Not Yet Filled.**

The Twenty-second Regiment, New York Infantry, has not received orders yet to go to the front. Adjt. H. H. Treadwell, who, in the absence of Col. Bartlett, was in command of the battalion at Fort Slocum yesterday, said that the regiment was not in condition to go into active service yet. It still lacks fifty men to fill its quota of 1,200 men. Nearly 300 of the men are still unequipped. It is thought that the regiment will be ordered to Puerto Rico when that expedition is fitted out. The officers and men would like to go to Manila.

**A Son of Jersey City's Mayor Enlists.**

Robert Hoos, second son of Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, has enlisted in the regular army. He is twenty-two years old. His father encouraged him to go, saying that he would volunteer also if he had no family ties to bind him.

**Gen. Roe Takes Command.**

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, July 5.—Brig. Gen. Roe of New York arrived and reported at Gen. Brooke's headquarters. He was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, First Corps. The Quartermaster's Department is rushing full equipage to the First Corps. A carload of rifles was received to-day and given out to the Fourteenth New York, Eighth Massachusetts, and First Georgia.

**Third Avenue Bridge Opened.**

The new Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River, which has been in course of construction for the past four years, was opened to the public Monday, according to the promise made to Harlem citizens by Contractor Isaac A. Hopper. According to Superintendent Reeves, who is in charge, it will not be opened again for two weeks or more. As a matter of fact, only a portion of the bridge was opened—the roadway for wagons and pedestrians on the north side.

## STATE OFFICERS DOUBLY PAID.

### National Guard General Officers Get Money at Albany While in the Federal Service.

ALBANY, July 5.—Not a little surprise was manifested by the State Controller's force which handles the salary vouchers on Saturday when those from the Adjutant General's office were received. These were attested by Gov. Black and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and contained the names of at least five persons who are serving under the Federal Government, and therefore getting pay from both State and National Treasuries.

The officers thus favored are Inspector Gen. Edward M. Hoffman, who draws for June the pro-rata amount of $2,500 a year; General Inspector of Rifle Practice William M. Kirby, $2,500 a year; his clerk, Major Nathaniel B. Thurston, $1,800 a year; Assistant Inspector Gen. G. James Green, now commanding the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. H. P. Stacpole, clerk in the Adjutant General's office, at $1,500, who is now with the First Regiment, New York Volunteers.

### HALF-STARVED CHINAMAN ADRIFT.

**Took Chances in a Canoe and Fled from Blockaded Cuba.**

KEY WEST, July 5.—Capt. Saunders of the schooner Dellie, which arrived this morning from Elliott's Key, reports that a Chinaman, half dead from starvation and exposure, drifted on the beach in a small canoe from the Cuban coast. He had two machetes and a bag of coal in the canoe. He said he was a charcoal burner from the north coast of Cuba, and owing to the scarcity of food there he had decided to try to reach this place.

When the Chinaman was discovered he had been out fifteen days, and had had no food or water for several days. He was unable to walk, and fell on the beach upon landing.

**Part of the Nictheroy's Crew Here.**

Thirty-two engineers, firemen, and coal-passers, the crew which brought the dynamite gunboat Nictheroy, now the United States cruiser Buffalo, from Brazil, arrived in this city last night from Norfolk, Va., aboard the steamer Old Dominion of the Old Dominion Line.

## 28 NEW WORLD'S RECORDS.

### Taylore, Champion of France, Lowers the Bicycle Time for an Hour, but Linton Wins Race.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Twenty-eight new world's records were established to-night in the thirty-mile match bicycle race at Willow Grove, between Edouard Taylore, champion of France, and "Tom" Linton, the Welsh wheelman, and as a distinguishing feature of the night the little Frenchman succeeded in lowering the world's record for one hour, although he was defeated by Linton in the match race. Judging from the time made the race was the best one of the season, and tops all the performances made by the speedy McDuffee of Boston. The race was postponed from yesterday, and from the time the pistol shot started the men they followed their fast pacing teams without losing them once.

Taylore got first away and made the first mile 1:46 3-5. At the second the records began to go, Taylore still leading. He fell behind the record in the third, but again topped it in the fourth. From then on all records were lowered, Linton taking the lead at the fifth mile and holding it until the eighth. Taylore then went ahead for all miles to the twenty-third, when the Welshman again moved to the front until the end of the thirty miles, winning the match race in 53:16.

The performance of the men had been so remarkable that the officials urged them both to go ahead for the hour records.

Linton failed to understand the urgings and dropped out, but the little Frenchman kept calling on his pacemakers to speed faster, and when one hour had been reached he had covered a distance of 33 miles and 963 yards. The best previous record for one hour was 32 miles 1,086 yards, made by J. W. Stocks, at the Crystal Park, London, Sept. 27, 1897.

## MIDDLE STATES TENNIS GAMES.

ORANGE, July 5.—The Middle States tennis championships were continued to-day on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The team match between the Longwood Cricket Club and the Orange Lawn Tennis Club resulted in a victory for the latter club through Ward winning from Carleton. The scores follow:

Team Singles.—Longwood Cricket Club vs. Orange Lawn Tennis Club; Wolcombe Ward, Orange, beat R. H. Carleton, Longwood, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Championship Singles.—First round—J. D. Forbes beat G. O. Seward, 6—2, 6—0. Second Round—L. F. Ware beat F. Lyman, 6—1, 6—3; R. D. Stevens beat S. C. Denby, 6—2, 6—1; S. C. Millett beat F. H. Woodward, 6—2, 6—3; Alfred Codman beat Ralph McKittrick, 7—5, 6—3; M. D. Whitman beat Dwight Davis, 6—3, 6—3; J. Forbes beat W. R. Conway, 6—1, 6—2; F. P. Fischer beat Montgomery Ogden, 6—2, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Holcombe Ward and Dwight Davis beat Milton Ruggles and G. O. Seward, 6—0, 6—2; F. P. Fischer and S. C. Millett beat S. C. Denby and Dean Emory, 6—0, 6—1.

**The O'Higgins Sails for Cuba.**

LONDON, July 5.—It has been ascertained that the Chilean cruiser O'Higgins, which was said to have been purchased by Spain, left St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on June 21, destined for Cuba.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

**Miniature Almanac This Day.**

| A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...4:35 | Sun sets...7:33 | Moon rises...9:33 |

**High Water This Day.**

| | A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 9:33 | Gov. Isl'd | 9:50 | H. Gate | 11:39 |
| | P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 9:46 | Gov. Isl'd | 10:01 | H. Gate | 11:50 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 6. | | |
| Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool | 9:00 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Fontabelle, St. Thomas | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Grenada, Grenada, &c. | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| Seminole, Charleston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Westernland, Southampton and Antwerp | 10:00 A. M. | |
| Taormina, Para, &c. | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| THURSDAY, JULY 7. | | |
| Koenigin Luise, Bremen | | 9:00 A. M. |
| Kennett, Mexico | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| FRIDAY, JULY 8. | | |
| A. Dumois, Cape Haiti, &c. | 10:00 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Advance, Colon | 12:00 M.<br>*1:00 P. M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| City of San Antonio, Brunswick | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Delaware, Charleston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c. | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |
| SATURDAY, JULY 9. | | |
| Athos, Fortune Island, &c. | 10:00 A. M.<br>*10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Berlin, Queenstown and Southampton | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool | 6:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c. | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| La Touraine, Havre | 6:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Laughton, La Guayra, &c. | 11:00 A. M.<br>*11:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Norge, Norway | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Spaarndam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

**TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.**

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Arizona, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 6.

Axminster, Gibraltar, June 20.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, June 28.
Hilary, Para, June 24.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, June 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 29.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

Bremen, Bremen, June 25.
Chalmette, New Orleans, July 2.
Lahn, Bremen, June 28.
Llandaff City, Swansea, June 28.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

Campania, Liverpool, July 2.
Livorno, Hamburg, June 24.
Patria, Hamburg, June 26.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

Coleridge, St. Lucia, July 2.
El Paso, New Orleans, July 4.
Michigan, London, June 27.
Munificent, Gibraltar, June 25.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

La Bretagne, Havre, July 2.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

Tauric, Liverpool, July 1.

**Arrived—Tuesday, July 5.**

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull June 23, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. South of Fire Island at 12:50 A. M. July 6.

SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) Queirolo, Messina June 15 and Palermo June 19, with fruit to Hirzol, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans June 30, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Stettin June 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS St. Regulus, (Br.,) McPherson, Rotterdam June 19, in ballast to C. P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M. 4th.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp June 22, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., July 1 and Wilmington, N. C., 2d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS City of San Antonio, Avery, Brunswick July 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville July 1 and Charleston 2d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London June 23, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 A. M.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam and Boulogne June 23, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 4th.

SS King Frederick, (Br.,) Taylor, Tampico, &c., June 10, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 4th.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Beynon, Antwerp June 25, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, London June 24, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Cheruskia, (Ger.,) Rush, Hamburg June 19 and Havre 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 5, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, clear.

**Sailed.**

SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS La Campine, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Gyller, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
U. S. SS Mississippi, for Tampa.
U. S. SS Mohawk, for Tampa.
SS Galileo, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.

**Miscellaneous.**

LONDON, July 5.—SS Gallina, (Br.,) Capt. White, from Montreal via Queenstown for Silloth, which grounded near the entrance to latter port as before reported, was got off last night and docked, apparently having suffered no damage.

**By Cable.**

LONDON, July 5.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 4 P. M. July 2.

SS Chester, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Southampton at 11:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) Capt. Burgoyne, from Iloilo for United States, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Rydal Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Oberon, (Br.,) Capt. Lesly, from Shields for New York, arr. at Stornoway to-day.

SS Capae, (Br.,) Capt. Sproul, sld. from Montevideo for New York June 8.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, sld. from Montevideo for New York yesterday.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Langwill, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town, &c., June 24.

SS Blaamanden, (Nor.,) Capt. Amundsen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York July 1.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Trieste for New York July 1.

SS Thornhill, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, sld. from Bordeaux for New York July 1.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Messina, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Capt. Kirkwood, from New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Vladivostok June 29.

SS Essen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroder, from New York, arr. at La Pallice June 29.

SS Aldworth, (Br.,) Capt. Dudley, from New York via Algoa Bay, &c., arr. at Delagoa Bay July 2.

SS Silverdale, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York, arr. at Bordeaux July 2.

SS Sylviana, (Br.,) Capt. Wyatt, from New York via Dunkirk, arr. at Antwerp July 3.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg, arr. at Odde yesterday on a cruise to the North Cape.

SS Avona, (Nor.,) Capt. Frostad, sld. from Antwerp for New York July 2.

SS Prinz Regent Luitpold, (Ger.,) Capt. Walter, sld. from Bremen for New York to-day.

SS Rydal Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Sardinia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York for Hamburg, passed Beachy Head yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, from New York, arr. at River Plate July 2.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Capt. Norison, (from Santos,) sld. from Victoria for New York July 1.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Hairby, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York July 2.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Kingston for New York July 3, repairs to boilers having been effected.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Grate, sld. from Calcutta for New York yesterday.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New York, &c., in port at Progreso June 28.

SS Gladys Royle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town, &c., yesterday.

SS Finance sld. from Colon for New York at 12 M. yesterday.

TANKARDS

The old-fashioned English pewter mug, with glass bottom, for beer and ale, is now much sought after.

Crests or monograms can be engraved or enameled on them.

They are made to hold an imperial pint, and an entire bottle can be emptied into them at once. $1.50 each.

A choice may be made from a large variety in different sizes and shapes. Illustrations and prices can be furnished if desired.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths,
Electro Gold and Silver Plate,
208 Fifth Avenue. Madison Square.

THE THOROUGHBRED
Stands for all that is
BEST.
THE
OLD CROW RYE

is a thoroughbred in the fullest sense of the word. The quality of grain used, the water, the care taken, its honorable years, all insure its claim. Buy only of first-class houses and avoid refilled bottles and imitations.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Sole Bottlers,
69 Fulton St., New York.
Also Broadway & 27th St.

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wanamakers

**About Half Prices For Wash Silks**

THE Japanese know how to make hot-weather silks, for they need that kind themselves, and have been wearing it for some generations. They understand how to get lightness and airyness without flimsiness.

Sometimes they make queer mistakes in patterns, however. The Japanese idea of color and beauty is not precisely ours. Yet they are never inartistic. These patterns we offer you to-day at

**Twenty-five Cents a Yard**

are not at all ugly, quite the contrary. But they are *odd*,—just odd enough to guard against their selling too fast.

This price will sell them, were they twice as odd, for the quality is the regular 45c. grade. The patterns are plaids and checks and stripes, and some dark effects. You'll find plenty of use for them, and will wonder, when you see them, that we spoke something lightly of their prettiness.

Rotunda.

**White Cotton Duck**

THESE ducks are especially adapted for skirtings, and make up splendidly. The white duck skirt with its effective trimming of narrow folds of dead black is as pretty a fashion as has been popular in some Summers. Here's your chance.

The goods we are selling for the purpose are 27 inches wide, and of just the weight and finish required. Cheaper than you would think,—

**10c., 12 1-2c., 15c., 16c., 18c. yard.**

Fourth avenue.

**Men's Linen Suits, at $4**

THERE are only 150 of these fine suits here at that extremely low price. They are good, honest, well made suits, in all sizes from 33 to 50-in chest measure; cool and serviceable, and not at all bad-looking.

Second Floor, Ninth street.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

# ARMY DISCHARGES SOUGHT

## Fathers, Mothers, Wives, and Friends of Enlisted Men Try to Get Them Back.

## ORDER ISSUED ABOUT THEM

### War Department Will Discharge Minors Under Eighteen and Consider Only the Cases of Minors Above Eighteen.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Scores of applications for the discharge of enlisted men in the army have been received at the War Department. They come from fathers and mothers, wives, and friends, all of whom are bringing every possible element of influence to bear to have their requests granted. Senators and Representatives have urged the requests upon the departments and the war officials have expended a deal of time and patience in investigating the cases brought to their attention.

In order that a clear understanding may be had by the public concerning the matter of discharges from the army, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn to-day rendered a decision which will be the guide in the future of action by the department on applications for discharge from the service.

The Secretary desires it to be understood distinctly that all such applications must be made to the War Department through the regular military channels. Satisfactory evidence that an enlisted man is under eighteen years of age will entitle him to discharge upon application, but enlisted men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five will be required to present perfectly satisfactory reasons for the discharges for which they may ask.

The decision of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is embodied in the following, which will be published in general orders to the army:

"Under the act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, approved April 22, 1898, the age limits for soldiers of the National forces are fixed at eighteen and forty-five years. Persons not less than eighteen nor more than forty-five years of age enlisting in the volunteer army, and possessing the other qualifications mentioned in the act, are legally enlisted. Upon application to the Secretary of War and satisfactory proof that any volunteer soldier is under the age of eighteen, he will be at once discharged. Minors over eighteen years of age are not entitled to discharge, but meritorious cases will be considered. All applications for discharge must be made through military channels to the Secretary of War.

"Attention is called to Paragraphs 870 and 871, Army Regulations."

### Feline Resentment Aroused.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I read an article some time since," remarked an up-town resident, "discussing the question whether animals have a language of their own, in which they can communicate their thoughts to each other. Judging from my own observation, I think there is no doubt that they have. I own a very handsome cat, pale yellow with dark orange stripes. Danny—that is his name—is a tremendous fellow, but an awful coward. A mere kitten can hector over him, and marauding cats snatch his dinner away from under his nose, while Danny stands back and lets them help themselves. One evening, out in the back yard, I gave him some liver, of which he is very fond. A strolling cat tried to take it from him, but I kept the thief off until Danny had finished his 'snack.' When I relaxed my vigilance, the other cat walked straight up to Danny, switching its tail, put its nose close to his, and uttered a low mew. Whatever that cat said, it was some insult so gross that even Danny's sluggish blood was fired. He fell upon the stranger tooth and nail, with such fury that it fled up the back stairs. I took Danny into the house and tried to soothe his ruffled feelings; but he was rigid with rage, and continued to growl. Just then the offending cat passed the back door, and Danny leaped from my arms, spitting and 'yowling,' and chased the stranger clear out of the yard. Since then, if ever that cat appears upon the scene, Danny makes some feline remarks, which evidently mean, 'Get out of my yard!' and he suits the action to the word, likewise."

# SENATE HAWAIIAN DEBATE

## Mr. Hoar Appeals Strongly Against a General Policy of Territorial Expansion.

## ANNEX HAWAII, BUT NOT CUBA

### Mr. Lindsay Considers Annexation Unauthorized by the Constitution—Mr. White Also Makes Remarks.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The debate upon the Hawaiian resolutions continued in the Senate. Three speeches were made. Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) in advocating annexation, made an appeal against any policy of general territorial expansion as a sequence to the war. Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) opposed the resolutions, directing his attack principally against their constitutionality. Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) resumed his speech in opposition.

Mr. Hoar, who was the first speaker, in opening, said he found a ground for objection in the arguments advanced by the advocates of annexation, and in this connection stated general antagonism to any policy of territorial expansion.

"If this," said he, "is to be the first step in a policy of dominion over barbarous archipelagos, if we are to join with Europe in the plunder of China and in the pillage of Africa, if we are to be governed in part by people to whom the Declaration of Independence is a stranger, or if we are to govern people with whom life and property are not sacred, then we should shun this proposition."

He denied, however, that the proposition involved the evils to which he alluded. The desire now for holding all countries taken incident to war was but a passing inclination, the child of excitement, and would pass away when the war should end.

Mr. Hoar said the sole question, so far as it was vital, was simply whether the United States would admit into immediate relationship territory and people already in a situation that made them really a part of the Union. By a long-established policy Hawaii could not be taken with or without the will of the islanders by any other power. The United States already had Pearl Harbor, and the pending proposition only proposed to make that possession more secure and extend to the people of Hawaii blessings which we expressly declared they should not secure from any other great power.

### Annexation Would Extend Peace.

Replying to the contention that Hawaii would not bring additional defensive strength, he declared that the continuance of the possession of Pearl Harbor was a complete answer to it, and until Congress should cede back that harbor it was inconsistent for Senators to argue that Hawaii would not make our defensive position stronger. He contended annexation would extend the domain of peace.

"I believe," Mr. Hoar said, "that if we come out of this war without entering upon the fatal folly of retaining far-distant possessions, the world will be so impressed with our strength that no nation will attack us for a hundred years."

He ridiculed the argument that the introduction of the islands and their male population into the United States would menace this country's institutions and work injury to American labor, and pointed out that the territory of the islands was well-nigh infinitesimal compared to the country's present domain, and the population of Hawaii was not equal to that of a third-rate city.

Speaking in response to the contention that annexation was not desired by the majority of the Hawaiian citizens, Mr. Hoar said it was a case where Congress would do well to follow the rule of the Quakers, which sought "the solid sense of the meeting," rather than the majority will. The character, intelligence, and progress of Hawaii wanted annexation, and their wish should be respected speedily instead of waiting a vain attempt to learn the will of the ignorant natives and Asiatics.

Mr. Hoar was proceeding to discuss the danger of making the war one of conquest, and was sounding a warning against it. He spoke of the war being the act of a great Nation, bearing relief to the oppressed people, in accord with the spirit of a great Nation that was actuated by a broader humanity than that which regards only self.

### Mr. Hoar Would Leave Cuba Alone.

"As an authority," said Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) "does the Senator from Massachusetts believe this country can take Cuba as its own or does the Senator not think that the United States is bound in honor not to do so?"

"The United States," replied Mr. Hoar, "cannot take Cuba unless it ceases to be the United States." He said it would be a crime for the country in the present war to go further than the annexation of the Sandwich Islands—a matter substantially decided upon by the people of the United States long before the war was thought remotely probable. "The starry flag is no emblem of dominion," he cried. "In time of peace let it not fly over conquered territory. It is the emblem of peace and freedom."

Mr. Hoar said we did not want large armies or a great navy or an enormous debt or increased taxes, and the President, who had earned the love of the country for his firmness in his refusal to rush prematurely into war, would, Mr. Hoar said, show the same devotion and resolution when peace should come to prevent the change of the character of his country and in the course of time a change of its Constitution.

Mr. Lindsay spoke when Mr. Hoar concluded. He complimented the latter's speech, saying the country was well repaid for the prolongation of the debate to a point where the Massachusetts Senator spoke. "It was in the nature of a poetical apology for an act about to be taken, which, if not unconstitutional, is certainly extra-constitutional," said Mr. Lindsay, "and it was also a patriotic protest against a policy of colonial expansion."

Mr. Lindsay said that in refusing to recognize the Cuban Republic and taking upon ourselves the authority to establish a Government in the island we would make the Government dependent upon its creator and ready to turn the island over to the United States as it was now proposed to do with Hawaii. His argument was then directed against the annexation resolutions upon Constitutional grounds.

Mr. Lindsay's argument occupied more than two hours. At its conclusion Mr. White resumed his speech begun many days ago in opposition to annexation.

He defended the opposition to annexation against charges of being unpatriotic, coming from individuals and the press. Mr. White yielded shortly before 5 o'clock and Mr. Davis moved an executive session.

At 5:14 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

# PACIFIC RAILROADS ISSUE.

### Mr. Cannon Defends the Senate Amendment in the House—Maguire in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The House devoted four hours to-day to a debate on the Pacific Railroads issue, brought out by the Senate amendment to the General Deficiency bill. Mr. Cannon spoke of the wisdom of the Senate amendment and said it was the duty of Congress now to secure the collection of the great amount of indebtedness due to the Treasury of the country. He denied that these roads had not paid anything for thirty years. He was not ready to say whether or not there should have been better legislation to develop that great country west of the Missouri River than was had. "But," he added, "we find here to-day this great indebtedness of $59,000,000 to the Government, with $25,000,000 ahead of it as a first lien on the property, covering a railroad without terminals." The agreement contemplated in the amendment, he pointed out, would be made under the white light of public criticism, and there should therefore be no apprehensions as to the results.

Mr. Maguire followed in opposition. He said he favored enforcing the existing law against these companies, and believed there was no reason for legislation to complicate the relations existing between the Government and these Pacific Railroads. He asserted that it was proposed to prevent the Government from dealing with the men who want to operate it, to prevent the Government from opening the matter of purchase to all bidders, and confine the Government, through the proposed commission, to dickering and negotiations with men who want to buy it up to prevent competition.

Mr. Maguire concluded by reading numerous telegrams from California protesting against any extension or delay of the payment.

Mr. Barham (Rep., Cal.,) had read an amendment he will offer to-morrow, providing that unless the settlement authorized is perfected within one year after the passage of the act, the President shall at once proceed to foreclosure all liens and securities now held by the Government against the companies and to collect that indebtedness.

The partial conference report on the General Deficiency bill, covering all items except that relating to the Pacific Railroads, was adopted. Action on this item was deferred.

## CIVIL ENGINEER WHITE'S TRIAL.

### Commodore McCann to be President of the Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Commodore William P. McCann, retired, has been ordered to duty as President of the general court-martial appointed to try Civil Engineer White for alleged neglect of duty in connection with the construction of the New York dry dock. Commodore McCann takes the place of Commodore R. R. Wallace, who has been relieved.

## THE REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

### Washington Advices Say a New Attack Is Expected.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The State Department has posted the following bulletin:

"An official telegram was received yesterday by the Department of State from Montevideo anouncing a military revolt against the Government of Uruguay at the capital, in which many were killed and wounded. Martial law has been declared and citizens are being called in defense of the Government, which is said to be holding its own, although a renewed attack by the revolutionists is momentarily expected."

This evening advices were received by the State Department from the United States Minister at Montevideo that the revolutionists had capitulated after a demonstration against the Government lasting only two days. The Minister states that the fighting was heavy while it lasted, sixty persons being killed and about 300 wounded.

# THE NATIONAL SCHUETZENFEST

### Many High Scores Made at Glendale Park—Smokeless Powder Used.

The perfect weather yesterday sent the riflemen attending the National Schuetzenfest at Glendale to the ranges as soon as the shooting house was opened. Shooting Masters George Kraus and August A. Nowak have got the system into perfect working order, and the riflemen shoot rapidly and without confusion as a result of using smokeless powder. The shooting promises to surpass that at the one in 1895.

The question of who will win the crown, cash, and trophies, and the title of "sharpshooter king" is still an open one. There are many crack shots who have not yet begun to shoot. The scores made so far are high and close. Among those most likely to attain the throne are Reinhold Busse of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York, Fred C. Ross, who was king three years ago, and John Roehan, who has been shooting in splendid form. The latter represents the Hudson Rifle Club of Jersey City. At the man target he made a score of 98 out of the possible 100. The highest score made on the man target at the festival of 1895 was 97, made by A. Strickler, who shot under the colors of the Columbia Rifle Club of San Francisco. On the ring target yesterday the high score was 72. This was attained by M. J. Dorrler, Fred C. Ross, and H. M. Pope. Busse fell behind them 1 point, making 71.

There were many new shooters on the ranges yesterday. To-day will be the Volksfest of the meeting, when there will be many family parties and reunions at the park. The visiting shooters were banqueted to-day by the committee. President William V. Webber of the National Schuetzenbund presided. Marksmen from almost every State in the Union were present. The shooting yesterday resulted as follows:

Winners of Silver Medals—August Ringler, R. O. Goldwaite, W. Dutcher, Thomas P. McKenna, Luibl Reali, L. Mauerer, R. Schwanemann, Charles Neumeyer, Louis Endres, Alanson Merriam, Edgar D. Payne, John Reohain, C. G. Zettler, B. Zettler, Oscar Adolph, Henry Krauss, Wilhelm Staehle, Dr. W. H. Taylor, H. E. Puck, J. Goetz, John Mueller, Jr., William H. Woltmann, P. Abraham, Charles Beyer, Valentine Horn, Richard Holterman, Adolph Hofmann, L. W. Joseph, Joseph Jordan, Henry Brendee, A. Regerow, Dr. William J. Furness, Joseph R. Miller, Henry Mahlenbrock, John Kull, Herman Kuhn, Joseph Nagell, Edward F. Richter, Henry Sperling, and George A. Schmitt.

Gold medals were won by E. C. Goddard, J. D. Heise, Louis Endres, H. H. Uckotter, George Durst, Knapp Gindle, Fred Meyer, Louis Zollmer, Fred Facombre, Chester A. Coombs, Edward S. Pillard, and Sylvester F. Trownstiner.

The scores up to yesterday on the target of honor were: A. S. Hills, Jr., of Hartford, 67; J. Stehle of Hartford, 66; Julius H. Kruse of Hoboken, 66; Frank Watts of Newark, N. J., 63; Williams Marz, 63; Valentine Horn, 62; R. H. Barton of Bridgeport, 60; George Pierkess of Greenville, N. J., 59; C. E. Gensch of Manhattan, 58; E. S. Pillard of New Britain, Conn., 57; William Daniel, 57; G. D. Weigmann of New York, 56; Otto Heintz, 55; August Dietrich, 54; H. D. Muller of New York, 52; N. J. Strickland of Hartford, 52; Joseph Zatf, 49; Paul Koch of Elizabeth, N. J., 44; William Rathmann of Passaic, N. J., 42; Jacob Leisinger, 37; Edward Fritsche, 25.

Yesterday's shooting at the range target resulted in scores for R. Busse, Charles Engert, V. Horn, Frederick Ross, John Reohan, E. F. Richter, E. S. Pillard, J. G. Dillon, M. Dorrler, E. Koch, James Busfield, H. Mahlenbrock, E. D. Payne, R. Philips, H. Sperling, H. Zimmer, O. Adolph, H. Brendel, Julius Goetz, W. McLaughlin, H. E. Turk, F. O. Young, W. A. Hicks, S. P. Stettel, Julius Link, William Staehle, and H. Rabloff.

The scores at the man target were made by M. Dorrler, E. D. Payne, H. M. Pope, Frederick Ross, Valentine Horn, H. Krauss, J. Reohan, O. C. Young, G. J. Dillon, Charles Engert, W. A. Hicks, Joseph Jordan, Ignatz Martin, H. Mahlenbrock, H. Neumiller, and Edward F. Richter.

The scores at the American standard target were: M. Dorrler, 45; Valentine Horn, 38; Reinhold Busse, 45; H. M. Toppe, 43; E. D. Payne, 39; Ignatz Martin, 34; Fred Ross, 35; W. G. Hudson, 41; H. Mahlenbrock, 40; H. R. Radloff, 36, and John Redham, 40.

The shooting will be resumed this morning at 9 o'clock, when many new riflemen are exepcted from outside cities.

## HELD FOR COUNTERFEITING.

### Leon Arrested by Secret Service Men—Brown and Weyley Discharged.

George Brown, twenty-four years of age, of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, and Samuel R. Weyley, twenty years old, of 174 East Ninety-sixth Street, were sent by Magistrate Flammer, in the West Side Court yesterday, to the office of the United States Commissioner. They had been arrested as suspicious persons.

Many complaints had been made to Capt. Sheehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station that mutilated coin had been passed on customers in cafés of the Tenderloin. Detective O'Donnell was sent to investigate, and he arrested the two men Monday night. The men had in their possession some pellets of lead and a small brass arrangement designed as a cutting instrument.

It was said that many dollars, the silver of which had been extracted, leaving a coin-like shell, which had been filled with lead, had been passed, and the waiters had bought them at a discount.

The men and the detective were examined by Chief Hazen, who said that there was no evidence that the men had passed any of the coin or that they had committed any crime.

In the meantime, Theodore Leon, a speculator, with a desk in an office at 111 Broadway, was arrested. He had a number of Haitian coins in his possession, which, it is said, were sold to waiters to pass for ten-cent pieces.

The Secret Service agents believe him to be the chief operator of the scheme. Brown and Weyley admitted knowing Leon and having been in his company. The Commissioner, however, allowed Weyley to go. Leon was held in $1,500 bail for the Grand Jury. Brown was held as a witness in $300 bonds at the request of Chief Hazen.

### Fatal Fall from a Window.

John Van Anstro, thirty-two years old, a carpenter, of 815 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, fell from a fourth-story window of his home last night and was mortally injured. He was alone with his two children, his wife having gone to visit friends. It is believed that he fell asleep while sitting at the window and lost his balance.

# EXTRA SESSION AT ALBANY

## Gov. Black Directs the Legislature to Convene on Monday Next at 8 P. M.

## WORK TO BE DONE IN A WEEK

### Election Control to be Divorced from the Police Force—Soldiers to Vote in Camp and Money for the New National Guard.

ALBANY, July 5.—Gov. Black, after conferring with a number of prominent State legislators to-day, decided to issue a call to convene the Legislature in extra session on Monday evening, July 11, at 8 o'clock. The official order was issued late this afternoon, and is as follows:

> State of New York,
> Executive Chamber.
>
> Pursuant to the power vested in me by Section 4 of Article IV. of the Constitution, I hereby convene the Legislature in extraordinary session at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the 11th day of July, 1898, at 8 o'clock in the evening.
>
> Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. FRANK S. BLACK.
>
> By the Governor.
> WILLIAM M. GRIFFITH,
> Private Secretary.

The members of the Legislature will doubtless dispose of the work that is to be cut out for them in time to adjourn before the end of that week.

### Three Different Subjects.

At the coming session legislation will be enacted on three different subjects. Some bill, yet to be decided on, which will divorce the control of elections absolutely from the police force, will be passed, as will bills providing the necessary additional election machinery to permit the soldiers in the field to vote at the Fall election, and appropriating a sufficient amount of money to equip the new National Guard. The first piece of legislation mentioned is well-known to be the one that has caused the delay in the calling of the extra session.

The Republican organization has demanded one thing, the up-State leaders another, and the Governor has been agreeable to a third. Concessions have been made on all sides, and the law-makers in the conference to-day, while not deciding on any one bill definitely, expressed themselves as favorable to the creation of a State bi-partisan board of elections, which is to have the control over elections in the cities of the State, and the appointment of bi-partisan boards in those localities which will be directly under its supervision.

In the conference with the Governor to-day were Senators Ellsworth, Stranahan, Malby, Higgins, Chahoon, Raines, Brush, Daly, Page, Humphrey, Krum, G. A. Davis, and C. A. Davis, Speaker O'Grady, and Assemblymen Nixon, Fish, Hill, McEwan, Dondy, Marshall, Ives, Kelsey, Allds, E. C. Brennan, Hill, and Tiffany.

### Governor Presents Two Plans.

The Governor favored two plans of his own to present to the conference, one as outlined above, which will probably be decided on, and another creating a State Bureau of Elections, in charge of a State Superintendent of Elections, who would have absolute control over the elections throughout the entire State, and who could appoint as many deputies as he saw fit, to take charge of elections, their power superseding that of the local police. The latter plan was evolved by the Governor himself, and has not met with much favor among the legislators and politicians from the cities of the State, their argument being that no matter how many deputies were appointed, and no matter what powers were given them, there would be inevitable clash of authority between them and the police on election days, which would not augur well for honest elections.

When the Governor had unfolded these two plans to the gentlemen in conference with him, he stated in a positive way that he did not want to be looked upon as a dictator, nor did he intend to try to force any one bill on them. The two measures he had laid before them, he said, were picked out as being the most feasible of the countless ideas that had been suggested as meeting the end they all had in view. If any one had a better plan for divorcing the control of elections from the police force of New York City, he was of the opinion that the majority of the legislators, as a whole, would be favorable to it, and so would he.

### A General Bi-Partisan Bill.

Many of those in conference objected to the last-mentioned plan of the Governor, on the ground already stated, and the majority of them favored the first-named plan. If it were not for the fact that Mayor Van Wyck could hold up a bill creating a purely bi-partisan election board for New York City alone for fifteen days, and thereby prolong the session of the Legislature to an unnecessary length, a general bi-partisan bill would not be enacted.

The conference broke up with the understanding that the members of the Judiciary Committees of both houses and the Chairmen of the Cities Committees should meet here on Thursday next to draft a bill of this character and have it ready to present to the Legislature on Monday night or Tuesday morning. The Governor will probably send in emergency messages on all the bills introduced, which will nullify the provision of the Constitution requiring bills to lay on members' desks three days in their final form before being passed, so that there need be no delay in acting on the bills at once.

The New York Republican organization has all along contended with the Governor that the control of elections in New York City could not be divorced from the police and that the only remedy at hand that would meet the situation was a reorganization of the police system, and that this should be done for the further reason that they believed Mayor Van Wyck had violated the spirit of the charter in appointing to the Police Commission men who were not indorsed by the Republican organization.

The Governor and many legislators believe otherwise.

## THREE PEOPLE WOUNDED.

### A Shooting Affray at a Clam Chowder Party in James Street.

Michael Rofrano, a saloon keeper, of 71 James Street, gave his friends a chowder party in a room over his place of business Monday, and Andrew Barberi, also a saloon keeper and a business rival of Rofrano, with an establishment at 74 James Street, delighted his henchmen with a chowder party. When the Barberi chowder had been eaten, the diners showed their regard for their host by proceeding to his rival's place of business and bombarding it with Roman candles and other pyrotechnical devices less suggestive of the fatherland.

Rofrano and compatriots waxed angry, and some one of the Rofrano aggregation emptied the chambers of a six-shooter into the enemy, whose ranks had been swelled by passers-by until there were several hundred gathered. It is said that Rofrano himself resented the bombardment by shooting. Policemen from the Oak Street Station ran to the scene of action and dispersed the crowd.

The wounded were Rocco Legrado, 12 years old, 68 James Street, shot in the right hip; Lena Prienzie, 5 years old, 36 Oak Street, shot in the left eye, and Ernest Leary, 28 years old, 53 Market Street, shot in the back. Ambulances took the wounded to the Hudson Street Hospital. Leary was able to go home after being treated. His wound is not serious. The little girl, Lena, will lose the sight of her left eye. The injured boy is not seriously hurt.

Rofrano was found attempting to hide in the chowder room. After being identified as one of the men who did the shooting by several spectators he was locked up at the Oak Street Station.

### Charged with Sunday Violation.

Superintendent Lewis B. Sharp of the Queens County Electric Light Company, and two of his laborers, will have a hearing to-day in Far Rockaway for violating the Sunday law. The Electric Light Company's employes were arrested early on Sunday morning while attempting to erect poles on the Boulevard at Arverne. The complainant was Richard Stearns of Arverne.

# CITY'S BIG BOND ISSUE

## The Controller and Brooklyn Aldermen Exchange Hot Shot.

## MR. COLER SHAKES HIS FIST

### Declares His Opponents Are Engaged in a "Hold-Up," but Fails to Get an Affirmative Vote.

The Brooklyn members of the Board of Aldermen again prevented that body from sanctioning the $23,000,000 bond issue yesterday. There was a lively exchange of words over the matter, and one or two of the members came very near losing control of themselves. Controller Coler appeared in person at the meeting, and took the floor to explain why the bond issue should be passed. This was the first time that the head of one of the city's departments ever appeared in the Aldermanic Chamber to address the Aldermen on any matter relating to city business affairs, that right having been conferred upon the heads of departments by the new charter.

The Controller was introduced by President Woods, and was about to take the floor when several of the Brooklyn members arose and objected vigorously, several of them speaking at once. Alderman Stewart declared that the board could not act for itself, but that the Controller must continually bring pressure to bear upon it. A motion was made that the Controller be allowed to speak. President Woods pointed out that the Controller had the right to take the floor under the charter, and that a motion was unnecessary.

The Controller's voice was so low when he began to speak that he could be heard only with difficulty. But before he had proceeded far it rose to a high pitch.

"This is only a question of common honesty," he said. "I wish to say to every Brooklyn member of this board that those who vote against this issue vote against the credit of the city, and vote to put it in the position of repudiating contracts already entered into."

The Manhattan Aldermen applauded. The Controller shook his fist, and cried "and this is only a hold-up!" There was another round of applause.

"I am not impeaching the honesty of Brooklyn when I say that she brought in, with Kings County, more debts than she did credit. It has been the practice in Brooklyn to issue bonds in advance of the beginning of work on improvements. Brooklyn has all the money for improvements that was authorized by her boards. Manhattan, however, with her great enterprises, and the amount of interest involved, authorized bond issues and made contracts postponing the issuance of bonds till the money was needed. These bonds are to pay for contracts that were let last year. The credit of the ctiy was pledged honestly to pay this money. If you won't sanction the bonds I can sell them without you. [A voice—"No you can't."] You are asked to sanction them only as a matter of expedience."

"You say that our action here is only a hold-up," shouted Alderman Wafer. "How long have you and the Corporation Counsel been holding things up?"

To this the Controller made no reply.

The vote was finally called for, and resulted in 39 to 10 in favor of the bond issue, which does not constitute the three-fourths vote of the entire board the charter makes necessary to pass a financial measure.

The board voted in favor of seating Louis Minsky, the candidate from the Eighth District, whose seat had been contested.

The board passed a resolution thanking the navy for its victory in front of Santiago, and decided to allow people to celebrate the victory by suspending the ordinance against shooting off fireworks until July 11.

After the meeting Controller Coler gave out this statement to explain his views in regard to correcting the financial condition of the city by an act of the Legislature declaring that the indebtedness of the county and towns of Kings shall not be counted toward the debt of the City of New York:

> The city of Brooklyn for years kept only close within its debt limit, and when that city was made coterminous with Kings County the Legislature perceived that if the county debt were added to the city debt it would put the new city far beyond its constitutional limit of indebtedness, and in their wisdom at that time they especially exempted the county and town debt of Kings County. It seems never to have occurred to the framers of the present charter of the City of New York that the piling on top of each other of all the debts of the various counties, townships, villages, and school districts would lead to the same result in the case of the City of New York as was at that time feared for the City of Brooklyn.
>
> Notwithstanding the fact that all of the various cities, counties, towns, &c., of the outside territory which was consolidated with the City of New York was each itself within its limit of indebtedness, and the bonds therefore valid under any circumstances; yet the sum total of these obligations places that territory twenty-three or twenty-four millions of dollars beyond its constitutional limit.
>
> In other words, if these territories had been one corporate municipality, they would not have had the power to issue within $23,000,000 of the amount which the City of New York has now been called upon to assume under the present charter. So, notwithstanding the fact that the old City of New York may have been well within its debt limit, yet this great addition is the chief cause that brings the present city so far beyond its margin. The Legislature put this in, and they have the power to take it out.
>
> This is the only measure of immediate relief until July, 1899, when next year's assessments are made. However, the present assessment, going into effect July 1 this year, would reduce the excess, as I figure it, under the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, from $17,000,000 to about $10,000,000. If the Legislature will do the same as it did in the Brooklyn-Kings County case, and exempt the debts spoken of above, it will leave the City of New York with a fair working margin for all necessary improvements and will prevent any abnormal increase of assessments next year.

# SUPT. WARD REBUKED.

### The Brooklyn School Board Reverses a Ruling of His on Grammar School Graduations.

A severe rebuke was administered to Borough Superintendent Ward at yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn School Board. Superintendent Ward, who succeeded Superintendent Maxwell only a short time ago, began last month a reform in the matter of graduations fram grammar schools. He directed that pupils who by good work had attained a certain average percentage in class work should be exempt from examination, and that only those who had failed to reach this mark should be examined as to their fitness for the high schools.

This action was taken after the last regular monthly meeting of the board, and Mr. Ward did not consult with the board before issuing the order. His order was obeyed and graduations were conducted in accordance with it. The first opportunity which the board had to express disapproval of Superintendent Ward's action was yesterday, and it was seized upon with alacrity.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper introduced a resolution, drawn by Superintendent Ward, providing that in receiving pupils into the high schools in September the Principals of the high schools should give the preference to those who had been graduated from the grammar schools without examination. This was designed to give full effect to Mr. Ward's order and to assure those pupils who had done such good work that there was no need to examine them for a place in the high schools. The resolution instantly precipitated a storm.

Dr. McLean was the first to attack the Superintendent. He criticised him for discourtesy in not submitting his resolution to the Studies Committee. Horace E. Dresser followed with a speech denouncing the resolution as outrageous and unjust, and said that it discriminated against the pupils whose class standing was inferior to those exempt from examination. He offered a substitute resolution providing that the high school Principals should admit pupils in the order of their percentages, giving equal consideration to those who had examination percentages and those who had class percentages.

The effect of Dresser's resolution is that a boy who has a class average of 80, and who therefore is exempt from examination, will not stand the same chance for admission to the High Schools as a boy whose class everage might have been 60, but who succeeded in making a record of 85 at examination. Its effect will be wide and far-reaching in all the public schools of Brooklyn, and will affect in one way or another every boy and girl graduated from the Grammar Schools in June.

Superintendent Ward opposed the Dresser resolution, declaring that it would work great injustice to the pupils who had not taken an examination. These children were the best in their respective classes, or they could not have attained the high mark which exempted them from examination; yet they were placed at a disadvantage, and the first chance for admission to the High Schools was given to those who had poorer records. The resolution would affect hundreds of Brooklyn homes. Under it a boy with a consistently good record would have to give place to one whose record was uniformly poor, but who had made one spurt on examination.

A number of speeches were made, and some of the more thoughtful members attempted to have both resolutions referred to the Studies Committee for action. The desire to rebuke Mr. Ward for not consulting the board was so strong, however, that they were overruled, and the Dresser resolution was carried by a vote of 20 to 16. The other business was of a routine nature.

## DEATH BETTER THAN IDLENESS.

### John Langhardt Killed Himself Because He Could Not Work.

One of the laborers who worked for contractors who are making excavations along Lenox Avenue, above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, suffered a stroke of paralysis two weeks ago, which left his left arm helpless and his left leg lame. During the past two days he was often seen watching his old companions at work. When spoken to he said he was despondent. Late last night he was found groaning in a toolhouse at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, having taken a dose of carbolic acid. He died just as an ambulance surgeon arrived to attend him.

A note was found by his side, saying that he was hopeless because he understood he would never be able to work. The name "John Langhardt" was signed to the message. No one knows where he lived. He was about thirty-five years old.

## STATEN ISLANDER INJURED.

### David Marsh Falls Thirty-five Feet While Celebrating the Fourth.

David Marsh, a young society man of Staten Island, and a brother of City Magistrate Nathaniel Marsh, of the Borough of Richmond, was brought to his home, at Clifton, yesterday on the Quarantine tug Governor Flower in a critical condition.

Mr. Marsh was one of a party of ten which left Staten Island on Saturday to spend the Fourth at Fire Island.

At the conclusion of the fireworks on Monday night Mr. Marsh visited the tower of the new signal office and made a misstep. He fell headlong, striking on the board walk thirty-five feet below. He was picked up unconscious, and physicians were hastily summoned. His head and face were badly cut.

Yesterday morning the Quarantine tug Flower met the party at Long Island City on the arrival of the early train, and Mr. Marsh was removed to his home, where he is being attended by his physician, Dr. Van Rensselaer, who said that Mr. Marsh's injuries, while serious, were not of a fatal character.

## AN OPINION ON CIVIL SERVICE.

### Justice Johnson of Brooklyn Orders the Reinstatement of Foreman Fleming.

Legal questions of some interest were raised by the action of Justice Johnson of Brooklyn yesterday, in issuing a mandamus ordering Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply to reinstate William R. Fleming as foreman of the repair yard of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, from which he was removed April 14. The case has directly put in issue the new Civil Service law of March 31, 1898, and the opinion of Justice Johnson is apparently opposed to an opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen and a decision rendered in the Appellate Division, First Department.

Corporation Counsel Whalen held that the new civil service act (Chapter 186 of the laws of 1898) did not apply to the City of New York, since the charter provided a special statutory system of civil service for the consolidated city. His contention was sustained by a decision in the Appellate Division.

Justice Johnson's opinion may not be held to conflict, on the ground that it refers not to the entire civil service law, but only to Section 3. It sets forth that the protection extended to employes holding competitive positions was extended to New York City.

## HOW THE DUCKS DISAPPEARED.

### Central Park Keepers Go Gunning and Bag Several Hawks.

For some time the ducks in the small pond near West Seventy-seventh Street, in Central Park, have been disappearing. The cause has been attributed to cats, dogs, large rats, and other prowlers of the park, but these have always eluded capture.

On Monday a keeper started out for the scene armed with a shotgun. After watching some time he observed a large hawk quietly drop down and seize a young duck. The hawk paid the penalty with its life, and after further watching a number of other hawks were shot.

These birds are supposed to come from New Jersey or Long Island. They are large and powerful, and carry their prey with but litle effort.

Last year a fox was shot in the vicinity of the duck pond. The animal had made its home among some rocks and was creating considerable havoc among the feathered stock. Among its victims was a black swan, which came originally from Australia, and was considered a rare specimen.

Especially troublesome around the ponds are numbers of large rats. These are attracted by the seed and grain used in feeding the birds. The rats have fairly riddled the earth with their burrows, and are difficult to exterminate. Still another pest exists in the form of cats, which take up their abode in rocky portions and forage about at night.

### Chicago's Educational Deadlock.

CHICAGO, July 5.—According to a statement of a member of the Board of Education to-night, President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University has decided to withdraw from the contest for Superintendent of Schools. President Andrews is said to have based his refusal to continue the contest on the opposition his candidacy has aroused. If the report is true, the supporters of Superintendent A. G. Lane believe he will be re-elected.

# ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Quartermaster's Department, Regular Army—Charles D. A. Loeffler, District of Columbia, to be Military Storekeeper, with the rank of Captain.

Second Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain, Charles B. Carlisle of Louisiana.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captains, Charles K. Maddox, William Y. Carter, and Jefferson Wilcox of Georgia; First Lieutenants, Lee C. Hoyt and Thad H. Parker of Georgia; Second Lieutenants, James H. Blount, Jr., and Sidney R. Wiley of Georgia, (to correct former nomination of Sidney R. Wylie.)

Fourth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captain, Hugh C. Preston of Virginia, (nomination of Henry C. Preston of Virginia withdrawn;) First Lieutenant, William B. Preston of Virginia; Second Lieutenant, John Mackey Baldwin of Virginia.

Fifth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain, Robert D. Wear of Alabama; Captain, James N. Vardaman of Mississippi; First Lieutenant, William E. Darby of Mississippi; Second Lieutenant, Samuel K. Mayers of Mississippi; Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant, John E. Davis of Mississippi and Charles T. Pollard of Alabama, (nomination of Charles P. Pollard of Alabama for the above office withdrawn.)

Eighth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Captain, Reuben V. Baskette of Tennessee; First Lieutenant, Richard E. Toomey, private, Company C, Eighth Volunteer Infantry.

Ninth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain, Charles T. Walker of Georgia.

Tenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—First Lieutenant, James A. Roston of District of Columbia.

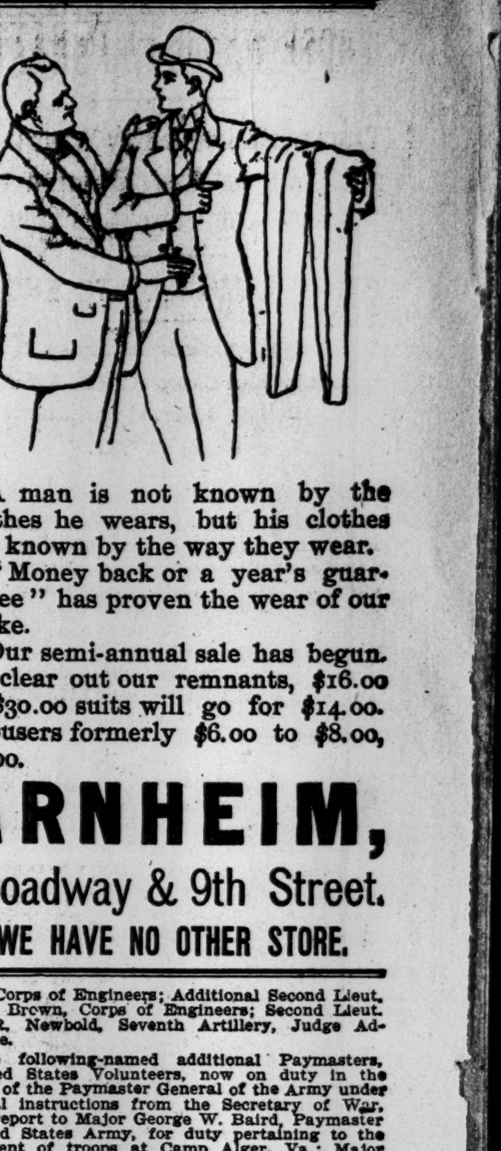
Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—Captain, Thomas W. M. Draper of Colorado; First Lieutenants, E. Storrer Tice of Colorado, Frederick J. Mills of Idaho, Frederick C. Turner of California, Frank L. Britain of California, Lawrence F. Butler, Sergeant Company I, Fourth Missouri Volunteers; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Cooney of Montana.

Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers—First Lieutenant, Charles G. Post, Quartermaster Sergeant, Battalion Engineers, United States Army.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Willets Point, N. Y., for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Capt. S. W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers; Capt. W. Hamilton, Seventh Army Corps; Capt. J. V. White, Seventh Artillery; Capt. W. A. Turpin, Twenty-second New York Volunteers; Capt. E. W. Dayton, Twenty-second New York Volunteers; Capt. S. F. Fahnestock, Twenty-second New York Volunteers; Capt. F. C. Murphy, Twenty-second New York Volunteers; First Lieut. C. W. Smith, Twenty-second New York Volunteers; First Lieut. L. F. Buck, Twenty-second New York Volunteers; Second Lieut. C. S. Babcock, Seventh Artillery; Additional Second Lieut. C. S. Smith, Corps of Engineers; Additional Second Lieut. W. P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers; Additional Second Lieut. E. I. Brown, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieut. H. R. Newbold, Seventh Artillery, Judge Advocate.



A man is not known by the clothes he wears, but his clothes are known by the way they wear.

"Money back or a year's guarantee" has proven the wear of our make.

Our semi-annual sale has begun. To clear out our remnants, $16.00 to $30.00 suits will go for $14.00. Trousers formerly $6.00 to $8.00, $4.00.

**ARNHEIM,**
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, now on duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, will report to Major George W. Baird, Paymaster United States Army, for duty pertaining to the payment of troops at Camp Alger, Va.: Major Hiram L. Grant and Major John W. Dawes.

Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, United States Volunteers, has his orders revoked to proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, United States Volunteers, is ordered to proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and assume command of the Department of the Gulf, vice Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, who is relieved from the temporary command of that department.

Capt. George W. Nellis, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that corps.

Orders to Capt. Seth M. Milliken, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, are so amended as to direct him to report to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the East, Governors Island, New York, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof, as necessary for the public service, to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that department.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof at the War Department, Washington, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General; Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; Major George G. Greenough, Seventh Artillery; Major Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry; Major Charles H. Heyl, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, Ninth Infantry, recorder.

Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second Infantry, will report to Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the War Department, Washington, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, Inspector General United States Volunteers, (Captain of Seventh United States Cavalry,) will report to Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the War Department at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The following named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Capt. Lemuel Pope, Jr., First New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, to take effect July 1; Second Lieut. Ralph V. Couts, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to take effect July 10.

Second Lieut. M. C. Smith, Second Cavalry, will proceed from West Point to Syracuse, N. Y., and relieve First Lieut. William J. Snow, Seventh Artillery, from mustering duty at that place, reporting his arrival to Major S. P. Jocelyn, Nineteenth Infantry, mustering officer, Albany, N. Y. Upon being relieved by Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Snow will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with his regiment.

The following-named officers will report without delay to the Governor of New York to accept promotion in other regiments of New York Volunteers: Capt. Lewis E. Goodyear, First New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Albert J. Myer, Adjutant Third New York Infantry Volunteers; Second Lieut. William Leland Thompson, Second New York Infantry Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Capt. Charles H. McGill, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. H. Norton, United States Army, will proceed from Boston, Mass., to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Ash Clayton, United States Army, will proceed to Key West, Fla., and report to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon United States Army, in charge of the United States General Hospital at that place, for duty.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Charles Healy, Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York Volunteers.

Major James Canby, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, now at Denver, Col., will report to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to duty, with station in Denver.

The following-named Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, are relieved from the temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, to which they were assigned under verbal instructions from the Secretary of War, and will proceed at once to Tampa and report for duty to the senior Paymaster there present and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf: Major Eugene Coffin, Major Samuel D. C. Hayes, and Major Henry B. May.

Capt. Francis B. Harrison, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will report to Capt. John Little, Commissary of Subsistence, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Dunloring, Va., for duty as assistant in his office.

Major William M. Abernethy, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps and will report to Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the expeditionary force now en route to join the Fifth Army Corps in Cuba, for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on his staff.

### Navy.

Naval Cadet J. W. Powell is advanced two numbers and made an Ensign.

Gunner T. B. Watkins, retired, is ordered to the Wabash immediately.

Lieut. H. K. Hines is appointed Executive Officer of the Buccaneer.

Commander J. P. Merrell is detached from command of the Scipio and ordered immediately to command the Delmonico.

Lieut. W. Kilburn is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Delmonico as Executive Officer.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey is detached from command of the Montauk and ordered immediately to command the East Boston.

Paymaster H. E. Jewett is ordered to the Cincinnati immediately.

Gardner I. Jones and Walter R. Addicks of the Massachusetts Naval Militia are appointed Lieutenants.

Alfred E. Thomas and James K. Dexter of the Massachusetts Naval Militia are appointed Lieutenants, junior grade.

William B. Edgar, Robert T. Moffatt, Ewing W. Hamlen of the Massachusetts Naval Militia and Charles A. Thompson of 3,009 Dumbarton Avenue, Georgetown, D. C., are appointed Ensigns.

Charles A. Baechtold of 503 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky., is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. Trowbridge is ordered to the Catskill immediately.

Assistant Paymaster C. R. Wood is detached from the Franklin and ordered immediately to the Pedro.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Forbes's resignation is accepted.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. B. Carswell is detached from duty with the machinery of the Chicago and ordered to duty in connection with the machinery of the Atlanta.

Assistant Engineer J. V. Rockwell is detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

# THOSE WHO FELL IN BATTLE

### Additional List of Men Killed and Wounded on Our Side Before Santiago.

## SOME OFFICERS AND MEN

### Sketches of the Lives of Soldiers Who Suffered for Their Country in the Recent Battle.

Following is a list of officers and men, taken from official and other reports, who were killed or wounded in the advance upon Santiago, in addition to those already published in this paper:

#### KILLED.

#### Official List.

ALEXANDER M. WETHERILL, Captain of Company A, Sixth Infantry.

WALTER M. DICKINSON, First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry.

E. N. BRUNCKEY, Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry. (This name does not appear in the Army Register.)

WILLIAM A. SATER, Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry.

#### Report of Lieut. Ord's Death.

FORT THOMAS, Ky., July 5.—Last Saturday Mrs. Mason, sister of Lieut. Ord of the Sixth Infantry, who had been officially reported as dead, received a telegram from Lieut. Ord, stating that he was safe and had not been in the battle, but was on Gen. Hawkins's staff. The date of the telegram led to the belief that he had escaped unscathed. To-day a telegram came from the army front to Mrs. Mason with the mournful news that he was among the many killed of the Sixth.

#### WOUNDED.

#### Official List.

Lieut. Col. BASKELL.

Lieut. Col. HENRY CARROLL, Sixth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. EMERSON H. LISCUM, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Capt. JAMES FORNANCE, Thirteenth Infantry, New Hampshire.

Capt. M. J. HENRY.

Capt. JAMES B. JACKSON, Seventh Infantry.

Capt. F. E. JONES, Twenty-second Infantry.

Capt. W. N. LASSITER, Sixteenth Infantry.

Capt. Robert C. VAN VLIET, Tenth Infantry.

Capt. W. S. WARRINER, Second Massachusetts Infantry.

First Lieut. BARNUM, Tenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. CARL COOP.

First Lieut. WILBUR E. DOVE, Twelfth Infantry.

First Lieut. ALBERT B. SCOTT, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. L. H. CROSS.

Second Lieut. C. R. DAY, Seventh Cavalry.

Second Lieut. OSCAR D. HAPGOOD, Second Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. H. A. LAFFERTY.

Second Lieut. ALBERT LAWS, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Second Lieut. D. H. MILLARD, Tenth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. D. J. MOYNIHAN, Second Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. JOHN ROBERTSON, Sixth Infantry.

#### KILLED.

#### Unofficial List of Officers.

Capt. JOHN DRUM, Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. EDWARD C. CAREY, Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieut. —— FIELD, Second Massachusetts.

Lieut. GARASTRE, on Gen. Hawkins's staff.

Lieut JOHN A. GURNEY, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Surgeon J. E. MENOCHAL, Third Cavalry. [No Surgeon of this name in the Army Register.]

#### Unofficial List of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. HENRY ANDERSON, Fourteenth Cavalry.

JOHN BOOTH, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 239 East Twenty-eighth Street.

GEORGE BROOKS, Second Massachusetts.

G. C. CROWLEY, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, 1,026 Jackson Avenue.

—— DEUTSCHBERGER, Seventy-first Regiment.

ANATOLE DUGAS, Second Massachusetts.

JOHN H. FRANKLIN, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry.

—— HELM, Battery A, Second Artillery.

MOSES J. KELLER, Seventy-first Regiment.

Sergt. —— MILLER, Twelfth Infantry.

FRANK MOODY, Second Massachusetts.

ARTHUR PACKARD, Second Massachusetts.

GEORGE RICHMOND, Second Massachusetts.

—— ROLLO, Troop E, Third Cavalry; killed Saturday.

EDWARD ROSS, Sixth Cavalry.

—— McCOY, Battery A, Second Artillery.

—— SCHAUVELD, Seventy-first Fegiment.

FERDINAND J. SEABRIGHT, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry.

—— WASS, Battery A, Second Artillery.

#### WOUNDED.

#### Unofficial List of Officers.

Capt. J. BROADMAN, battalion commander, Twentieth Infantry; in neck.

Capt. M. FOWLER, Ninth Infantry. [The Army Register gives the name Joshua L. Fowler, Captain, Second Cavalry.]

Capt. JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Thirteenth Infantry.

Capt. E. B. ROBERTSON, Ninth Infantry; below heart, in left leg, with right leg fractured by third bullet.

Lieut. JOHN CONKLING, Jr., Second Regular Artillery.

Lieut. CHARLES E. FIELD, Second Massachusetts.

First Lieut. GEORGE J. GODFREY, Twenty-second Infantry.

First Lieut. JOHN S. GRISARD, Seventh Infantry.

Lieut. MARSHALL, ——.

First Lieut. MURPHY.

First Lieut. MATT R. PETERSON, Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. OTHO W. B. FARR, Second Regular Artillery.

Second Lieut. HASKELL, First Volunteer Cavalry, Rough Riders.

Second Lieut. D. J. LEAHY, First Volunteer Cavalry.

Second Lieut. BRIANT H. WELLS, Second Infantry.

#### Unofficial List of Enlisted Men.

FRANK ABLE.

J. H. ADAMS, Rough Riders.

G. B. ALDOR, Rough Riders.

Sergt. B. H. ALLIS, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in right foot.

DAVID ALSON, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry; in right arm.

MILTON ALLSOZ, Troop H, Third Cavalry.

J. R. ANDERSON, Sixteenth Infantry.

LOUIS ANDERSON, Sixth Cavalry.

BURLEY H. ARGAN, Troop I, Third Cavalry; in the left leg.

Private —— ARIEL, Second Massachusetts.

Corp. W. A. ARMSTRONG, Troop I, Rough Riders.

ALVIN C. ASH, Troop G, Rough Riders.

CHARLES ASHLEY, Second Massachusetts.

CHARLES BAHLSBERG, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry; in the right knee.

DANIEL F. BARBER, Company D, twenty-first Infantry.

Private —— BARKMAN, Second Massachusetts.

H. M. BARNES, Company G, Sixth Infantry; sunstroke.

SAMUEL BARR, Troop I, First Regular Artillery.

PAUL BARTINDO, Company D, Sixth New York; through the neck.

ALEXANDER BEAZLEY, Sixth Infantry.

[illegible] H. BELDEN, Sixth Infantry.

DILWYN BELL, Troop G, Rough Riders.

GEORGE BLACKMAR, Second Massachusetts.

WADE BLEDSOE, Company D, Tenth Cavalry; in left hip.

G. W. BLENKINSHIP, Thirteenth Infantry.

—— BOULLE, Second Massachusetts.

AUGUSTUS BOWMAN, Second Infantry.

JOHN C. BRENNAN, Sixteenth Infantry.

P. J. BRESNAN, Second Massachusetts.

W. P. BREWER, Seventh Infantry.

—— BRISTON, Second Massachusetts.

J. K. BROWN, Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, 230 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Sergt. BUTT.

P. S. BYRNE, Company F, Thirteenth Infantry; in right leg.

J. J. CAMERON.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Company D, Tenth Cavalry; in right leg.

—— CARY, Second Massachusetts.

WALTER CASH, Rough Riders.

B. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Sixth Cavalry.

FREDERICK CHAMPLIN, Troop G, Rough Riders.

J. G. CLARK, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, 244 West One Hundred and First Street.

—— COIT, Second Massachusetts.

HENRY CONWAY, Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry; in right hip and in groin and hand.

GEORGE P. COOPER, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

—— CORNELL, Second Massachusetts.

ARTHUR COSBY, Troop G, Rough Riders.

CHARLES CREISLER, Sixth Infantry; seriously.

CLEMENT CURTIS, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan; leg shot off by bursting of shell.

CLIFFORD H. CURTIS, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan.

CHARLES DAHLSBORS, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry.

GIDEON DALRIE, Troop B, First Cavalry.

—— DAMOUR, Second Massachusetts.

S. P. DAVIS, Company L, Rough Riders; in left knee.

—— DAVITT, musician, Thirteenth Infantry.

—— DELOUR, Second Massachusetts.

FREDERICK DIETZ, Sixteenth Infantry.

LAWRENCE DIVEEN, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; in the right arm.

E. J. DIX, First Cavalry.

—— DONNELLY, Seventy-first Regiment, Philadelphia.

E. DRECHSLER, Sixteenth Infantry.

JOHN C. DRUMMOND, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; in right arm.

J. DUNWOODY, Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, 548 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

GEORGE DYALLS, Sergeant, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry; in head.

HENRY ELVERS, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; in the left shoulder.

CHARLES W. ENTERMAN, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; in the right knee.

E. A. ERSKINE, Second Infantry; seriously.

MORRIS ESTER, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, 67 Eldridge Street.

THOMAS FARRELL, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in right breast.

WILLIAM FARRELL, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; in the right ankle.

G. F. FEATHERSTONE, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, 200 East Thirty-fifth Street.

ALSON FELCH, Thirty-third Michigan.

W. J. FELL, Sixth Infantry.

—— FERRIER, Second Massachusetts.

J. L. FINBROCK, Third Cavalry.

L. B. FOLEY, Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, 233 West Thirty-eighth Street.

J. FLEMING, Sixteenth Infantry.

JOHN FRANKLIN, Thirty-third Michigan.

W. FREEMAN, Troop F, Rough Riders.

E. A. GARFIELD, Twenty-first Infantry.

COLON GIRARD, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in left leg.

JOHN GIZEY, Thirteenth regular Infantry.

JOSEPH A. GOLDEN, Troop K, Third Cavalry; in the right shoulder.

THOMAS P. GORDON, Company K, Third Cavalry; in the left hip.

D. J. GRAHAM, Sixteenth Infantry.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry; in left arm.

DALBERD GRAY, Sixth Infantry.

JOHN LEDLER, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

—— LEWIS, Second Massachusetts.

ROBERT LEWIS, Company D, Fourth Infantry.

FRED C. LITTLE, Twelfth Infantry.

PHILO LOEKEL, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry; in left leg.

MATTHEW J. LONG, in neck.

SAMUEL LUDY, Rough Riders.

A. W. MALLEN, First Cavalry.

—— MALONE, Second Massachusetts.

—— MARBLE, Second Massachusetts.

A. R. MAUFEN, Seventh Cavalry, seriously.

A. R. MAUPRE, Company F, Seventh Infantry; in the shoulder.

HENRY MAURER, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; in the right leg twice.

Corp. JOHN MASON, Troop H, Ninth Cavalry; through the back.

ARTHUR McALLISTER, Company C, Ninth Infantry; in left shoulder.

Sergt. M. J. McCARTIN, Second Massachusetts.

Corp. McCLAIN, Battery A, Second Regular Artillery.

DONALD C. McCLELLAND, Company E, Seventy-first New York; in right knee; 4 West Forty-seventh Street.

JAMES McCLURE, Company A, Sixth Infantry; in the right leg.

WILLIAM McCOMB, Troop E, Third Cavalry; in left foot.

F. R. McDONALD, Rough Riders; in the head.

R. L. McMILLAN, Troop D, Rough Riders; in the left shoulder.

Corp. McSPARRON, Troop G, Rough Riders.

F. K. MEAD, Twenty-first Infantry.

H. MEAGHER, Rough Riders.

WILLARD MEYERS, Company D, Sixth Infantry; in left ankle.

—— MEYRICK, Second Massachusetts.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, Company F, Sixth Infantry; in right leg.

—— MILLER, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment.

—— MILLS, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, 25 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

MOUNTS MINING, Company E, Sixth Infantry; in the right hand.

L. MINKLE, Sixteenth Infantry.

GEORGE MINNETT, Sixteenth Infantry.

JAMES MINVEN, Company E, Sixth Infantry; in the left hip.

J. B. MISKENTZ, Third Infantry.

A. A. MITCHELL, Third Cavalry; in right arm.

A. H. B. MOON, Company B, Twentieth Infantry; in right arm.

FRANK MORGAN, Company B, First Cavalry; in right shoulder.

Lieut. —— MORNIHAN, Second Massachusetts.

—— MORSE, Second Massachusetts.

MICHAEL GROGAN, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; in right leg.

JAMES GRUNES, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in the left arm.

N. G. GUNTHER, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry; in the left arm.

—— HALL, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment.

—— HASTINGS, Second Massachusetts.

GEORGE B. HAYES, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry; in stomach.

Sergt. GEORGE C. HEARY, Battery A, Second Regular Artillery.

RICHARD HENDERSON, Company I, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in left hand.

Sergt. GEORGE HENRY, Battery A, Second Regular Artillery.

CHRISTIAN HINTENCH, Troop B, Sixth Cavalry; in the right arm.

—— HOADLEY, Second Massachusetts.

ANDREW HOFFMAN, Company I, First Infantry; in right foot.

STANLEY HOLLISTER, Rough Riders.

J. J. C. HORSTMAN, Sixteenth Infantry.

V. D. HORTON, Troop I, Third Regular Artillery.

JOHN HUMINGKAKO, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in chin.

F. A. HUNDERTMARK, First Cavalry.

J. W. HUNT, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment.

—— HURLEY, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, 201 Duane Street.

J. A. INGLE, Sixteenth Infantry.

FRED JAHNKE, Seventh Infantry; seriously.

W. W. JAMES, Twelfth Infantry.

FRANK H. JEFROD, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; in the head.

D. JOHNSON, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

EMIL T. JOHNSON, Twelfth Infantry.

SMITH JOHNSON, Troop A, Tenth Cavalry; in the left arm.

V. W. JOHNSON, Rough Riders.

W. JOHNSTON, Troop D, Rough Riders; in right thigh.

EDWARD JUERGUESEN, Troop I, First Cavalry; through the left hip.

J. KELBER, Ninth Infantry.

—— KENT, Second Massachusetts.

PATRICK KEYES, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; through both thighs.

WILLIAM H. KING, Company C, Tenth Infantry.

WILLIAM KLINE, Sixteenth Infantry; seriously.

P. J. KRAUSE, Sixth Infantry.

BENJAMIN KRONSTADT, Sixth Cavalry.

CHARLES LANE, Company B, Tenth Infantry; in right leg.

JOHN H. LARSON, Company I, Eighth Infantry; in right elbow.

—— LATHROP, Second Massachusetts.

FRANK LAWSON, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan.

JOHN T. MULLER, Troop E, Rough Riders; in face and shoulder.

L. M. MURRAY, Thirteenth Infantry.

JOHN MYSPERNUM, Rough Riders.

PAUL NEWMAN, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry; sunstroke.

EDGAR NICHOLS, Company F, Sixth Infantry; in right hip.

—— NOLAN, Second Massachusetts.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Eighth Infantry; seriously hurt by bursting of shell.

HENRY OCHS, Sixteenth Infantry.

H. B. H. OLCOMBE, Twenty-first Infantry.

COULTAS OLIVER, Sixth Infantry; seriously.

JOHN PARAN, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry; through the shoulder.

WILLIES PARKES, Company E, Tenth Infantry; in left arm, in neck, and right shoulder.

WILLIAM PAYNES, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry; in the left side.

GEORGE J. PESCH; in right arm.

—— PIERCE, Seventy-first Regiment.

WILLIAM PLEASE, Sixteenth Infantry.

ROY PONDER, Sixth Cavalry.

C. A. POUND, Twenty-second Infantry.

ALBERT POWERS, Rough Riders.

W. PRATHER, Twentieth Infantry.

HUSTON RADDER, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry; in the left shoulder.

THOMAS RAGAN, Ninth Infantry.

Dr. F. RAWSON, Thirty-third Michigan; in left arm.

WILLIAM RAY, Sixth Cavalry.

BARNEY REDMOND, Company E, Twelfth Cavalry; in left arm.

—— REOPELL, Second Massachusetts.

R. M. RICHARDS, Seventh Infantry.

—— RICHARDSON, Second Massachusetts.

—— RIORDAN, Second Massachusetts.

FREDERICK RIPBERGER, Company H, Sixth Infantry; in the left arm.

MASON ROBINSON, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in back.

ROBERT W. ROBINSON, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in the left hip.

J. M. ROGERS, Thirteenth Infantry.

—— ROSE, Second Massachusetts.

CHRIS SANDWICH, Sixth Infantry.

—— SCHILLER, Second Massachusetts.

W. M. SCROGGINS, Sixteenth Infantry.

ALFRED SEABOARD, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; in the groin.

T. SHARP, Jr., Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; in the breast.

W. B. SHEPPARD, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, 65 Park Avenue.

—— SHORT, Second Massachusetts.

—— SIMMONS, Second Massachusetts.

—— SLATE, Second Massachusetts.

Sergt. HENRY SLOGHEM, Troop K, Third Cavalry; in groin.

HENRY SMITH, Company F, Fifteenth Infantry; in right leg.

JAMES C. SMITH, Company C, Sixth Cavalry.

ROBERT C. SONTAG, Company D, Sixth Infantry; sprained back.

W. SPITBA, Sixth Infantry.

FRED STANGER, Sixth Infantry; seriously.

DANIEL H. STARK, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan; right arm shot off and hip injured.

JAMES STASEKKI, Sixth Infantry.

HARRY STURGES, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry; sunstruck.

JOSEPH SULLIVAN, Company A, Sixth Infantry; left foot.

ALBERT B. SWIFT, Company H, Tenth Infantry; in elbow.

WALTER TAINSON, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry; in left ankle.

WILLIAM TAPHORN, Company A, Sixth Infantry; in left foot.

F. ISHAM TAYLOR, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; in right arm.

W. M. TAYLOR, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

CHARLES TENNANT, Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; through the hip.

ALFRED THOMPSON, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry; hurt by bursting of a shell.

FULLER J. THOMSON, Troop A, Sixth Cavalry; sunstruck.

W. G. THURMAN, Sixteenth Infantry.

WILLIAM J. TILLY, Company B, Sixth Infantry; in groin.

JOHN P. TOSER, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry; in the breast.

WESLEY SMITH TRIAN, ——.

JOHN W. TRIMMER, Twelfth Infantry.

MILSON E. TRYON, Company C, Ninth Infantry; in right leg.

PATRICK TUCHY, Company B, Third Cavalry; in right hand.

WILLIAM TURNER, Troop D, Ninth Cavalry; in the right leg.

JAMES TURNEY, Company P, Sixth Infantry; in the right leg; also hurt by shell.

W. S. VALENTINE, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, Sing Sing, N. Y.

JAMES TURNEY, private, Tenth Infantry.

E. B. VAN SICKLE, Sixteenth Infantry.

Sergt. VEITE, Battery A, Second Regular Artillery.

Sergt. S. G. VORE, Troop K, Rough Riders.

J. L. WADDINGTON, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; in the right foot.

H. WADE, Third Cavalry.

JOHN WALLER, Rough Riders.

Private W. WASHINGTON, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

L. A. WATROUS, Twentieth Infantry; seriously.

JOHN WATSON, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry; in the left ankle.

LINTON WATSONS, Company G, Twentieth Infantry; in the head.

THOMAS WATTERS, Company E, Sixth Infantry; in the left foot.

W. T. WEAVER, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; in the leg.

—— WELSH, Second Massachusetts.

MARK J. WHITLY, Company F, Tenth Infantry.

WILLIAM A. WIELD, Company K, Third Cavalry; in the right hip.

BENJAMIN WILL, Rough Riders.

FREDERICK J. WILLIAMS, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in the left leg.

—— WILLIARD, Second Massachusetts.

JOHN G. WINTER, Jr., Troop F, Rough Riders; in the right elbow and left leg.

FRANK WITEL, Troop A, First Cavalry; in the left hip.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Rough Riders.

—— YOUNGS, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, Watertown, N. Y.

## 71ST REGIMENT SOLDIERS.

### Men of the New York Command Killed and Wounded.

#### John Booth.

Private John Booth of Company L is reported killed. He was the only support of his widowed mother, Mrs. Mary Booth of 237 West Twenty-eighth Street. She dreamed Monday night that her boy had been shot to death in battle, and is prostrated with grief.

Young Booth was twenty-three years old. He had never been connected with any military organization previous to the declaration of hostilities. He was employed in Jackson's foundry on Twenty-eighth Street at good wages, but immediately gave up his position and enlisted as a private in Company L.

From the time he left Tampa until yesterday, when the news of his death was carried to her, Mrs. Booth had heard no more of him.

Yesterday she dreamed that the boy, leading an assault upon intrenchments, received a bullet through his brain. When the papers announcing that he had met death in such a way came out, kind neighbors considerately kept them away from her sight.

When seen yesterday she said: "Is my dream true? Has my boy been killed?" And when told that it was, she walked across the room to where her daughter was sitting, and, putting her arms around the girl, exclaimed: "Oh, God! take us too!"

Young Booth bore an excellent reputation, and was highly esteemed by his former employers. Since he went away to war his mother has been forced to seek a humbler home than was occupied by them previously, which was then 243 West Twenty-eighth Street. She and her daughter are now earning their own livelihood.

#### John J. Kellar.

Private John J. Kellar is also reported to be among those killed. Kellar was twenty-two years old, and the eldest son of Jacob Kellar of Farmingdale, L. I. At the outbreak of the war he was associated with his father in a pickling business in Farmingdale. When the call to arms came he immediately enlisted as a private in Company K, and went away to Camp Black with the first recruits.

Young Kellar was born in Germany, but was brought to this country when an infant.

#### George C. Crowley.

George C. Crowley of Company M, reported killed, was but eighteen years old. He lived with his two brothers and two sisters at 1,026 Jackson Avenue. His parents died a few months before he enlisted. He was among the first to answer the call.

Young Crowley was a graduate of the public school in Ninety-sixth Street. He was an athlete and a charter member of the Bedford Athletic Club of Harlem, having won many medals for jumping and sprinting. He was a stenographer with Trautman & Bailey at 312 Broadway.

#### Immen's Family Hopeful.

The family of George Sue Immen, who is reported killed, have hopes that the report is unfounded, as they received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday saying there is no authentic list of the casualties.

Immen was a member of Company C. It is thought he was acting Corporal, having been assigned to that position while the regiment was at Camp Black. H was born on May 9, 1876, and was the oldest of the two sons of George Immen, who keeps a café and hotel at 477 Fourth Avenue. He was well educated. He spoke French and German and had a smattering of Spanish. He was a member of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and had a great many friends. For four years he was with the dry goods commission house of Sawyer, Blake & Bramhall, at 63 Leonard Street. He had worked his way up from office boy to a place of responsibility.

#### Charles Deutschberger.

CHARLES DEUTSCHBERGER, who is reported killed, was a member of Company C. He was twenty-four years old, and lived with his father, Jacob Deutschberger, at 1,263 Washington Avenue. He was a plumber by trade, and gave up a good position to enlist in the Seventy-first, which he did only a few days before it went to Camp Black. Several interesting letters have been received from him, the last arriving only last week.

## MEN REPORTED WOUNDED.

JOSEPH DUNWOODY, a private of Company D, reported as badly wounded before Santiago, lived with his mother and sister at 548 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street. His sister is a nurse who has recently offered her services to the Government, and expects to be sent to the front within a few days.

Dunwoody has been a member of the Seventy-first for five years, and has seen some service in strikes. He was employed by the Central Gas Company before he went to the front.

As soon as Dunwoody is taken to Key West, his brother-in-law, Dr. B. A. Bailey, of 265 Alexander Avenue, will go there and, if possible, will bring him home.

JOHN MUNSON NEIMEYER, private, of Company K, reported as wounded, is nineteen years old. His father, Andrew Neimeyer, was a veteran of the civil war. Neimeyer and his cousin, George Munson, joined the Seventy-first when the war broke out. Munson, who is reported to have carried Neimeyer over his shoulder out of the line of fire, is a son of Capt. Robert Munson of Whitestone.

J. W. JEFFREY is twenty-five years old, and has been a member of Company B three years. He married about six months ago, and resides at 228 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. Jeffrey was employed as a bookkeeper by Stewart, Howe, May & Co., 131 Spring Street, when he went into camp with his company. In a letter received from him Saturday he said he was well.

JOHN KELLY BROWN is a son of the late James E. Brown, and lived at 230 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. He is twenty-one years of age, and has been a member of Company D for three years. He is a native of this city, and was educated at Fordham College. His mother received a letter from him yesterday morning. It was dated Siboney, June 23, and told of his arrival there on the transport in good health and spirits.

J. G. CLARK lives at 244 West One Hundred and First Street. He was born in Boston twenty-one years ago, and was educated there. His father, John Clark, was a Captain in the Union Army. Young Clark joined Company B about eighteen months ago. In the last letter received here from him he said that he was in good health.

LOUIS B. FOLEY of Company K is reported wounded. He is originally from St. Louis, but he has resided for a number of years at 233 West Thirty-eighth Street. Shortly after he enlisted in the Seventy-first he was selected as orderly to the Captain of his regiment. Foley is twenty-three years old, and an actor by profession. He has no family here.

DONALD C. McCLELLAND of Company E, who is reported to have been wounded, is the son of Mrs. Louise H. McClelland of 4 West Forty-seventh Street. He is twenty-one years old, and was a law student when he enlisted in the Seventy-first. He is a native of New York City.

WILLIAM B. SHEPPARD of Company K, reported as wounded, is the son of William J. Sheppard of 65 Park Avenue, the man who presented to the Seventy-first Regiment its goat mascot. Young Sheppard is twenty-five years old and a native of New York City.

MORRIS ESTER of Company E, named among the wounded, is a Roumanian, twenty-one years of age. He came to America seven years ago with his mother, Esther Ester. Three years ago he joined Company E, and has ever since been an active member. His mother lives at 67 Eldridge Street, and keeps there a saloon, which young Ester owned previous to going to the war, as he gave the business to his mother when he went away.

GEORGE F. FEATHERSTONE of Company F, reported as wounded, is a native of this city, and was, before he joined the army, a drummer for Mayson & Co., furniture dealers in Pearl Street. His mother and three sisters live at 200 East Thirty-fifth Street. Featherstone is twenty-three years old, and previous to his enlistment had never had any connection with military affairs.

## SKETCHES OF OUR SOLDIERS.

#### Capt. Frank B. Jones.

Capt. Frank B. Jones of the Twenty-second Infantry, wounded in the battle of Santiago, was born in Mississippi, and was appointed from his native State to the Military Academy July 1, 1875. Upon his graduation, June 13, 1879, he was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Infantry. The greater part of Capt. Jones's military service was performed on the plains in the West. His first duty was at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, where he served until Oct. 4, 1879. He took part in the Ute expedition, which lasted from that time until January, 1880, and served from 1880 until 1885 on frontier duty at San Antonio, Texas; Fort Clark, Texas, and Fort Lewis, Col. He was stationed at Fort Apache, Arizona, from December, 1885, to October, 1886, where he performed important service in connection with Indian affairs. Subsequently he was stationed at Forts Lewis and Lyon, Col., and Fort Keogh, Mon. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of infantry on Jan. 1, 1888, and was advanced to the rank of Captain May 1, 1896. He was wounded while leading Company E.

#### Capt. John B. Guthrie.

Capt. John B. Guthrie of the Thirteenth Infantry, who was wounded in the great battle before Santiago, was born in Ohio and began his military career as a private in the ranks of the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry April 30, 1861. He rose through the ranks of Corporal, Sergeant, and First Sergeant, until on Dec. 2, 1862, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in his regiment, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service with this rank. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the regular service Oct. 5, 1866, and was detailed to the Thirteenth Infantry. After four years' service he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant, and as such performed long service at various posts on the Western frontier. His commission as a Captain dates from May 7, 1882. He was leading Company A when wounded in a charge.

#### Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill.

Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill of Company A, Sixth United States Infantry, who was killed in the battle of Santiago, was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the regular service from that State as Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry on May 9, 1867. His military service was performed largely at Western posts. On April 28, 1875, he was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant. He reached the grade of Captain Jan. 3, 1890, and had passed his entire military life in the Sixth Infantry.

#### Capt. John Drum.

Capt. John Drum of Company K, Tenth Infantry, who was one of our soldiers killed before Santiago, was born in Ireland. On Dec. 5, 1864, he was appointed from California to the volunteer army as First Lieutenant in the Eighth California Infantry. He served with that regiment until honorably mustered out on Oct. 24, 1865. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed to the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant July 31, 1867, and was assigned to the Tenth Infantry, Dec. 15, 1870. On Sept. 15, 1884, Lieut. Drum reached the grade of Captain, the rank he held at the time of his death.

#### Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet.

Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet of the Tenth Infantry, who was wounded on Friday last during the advance on Santiago, was born in Kansas, but removed to New Jersey in early life, and was appointed to the Military Academy from that State on July 1, 1875. He left that institution in December of the same year. On Dec. 14, 1876, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Tenth United States Infantry. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant on May 7, 1884, and was but recently commissioned as Captain.

#### Capt. William Lassiter.

Capt. William Lassiter is a native of North Carolina and was a student at the Military Academy for a time. His commission as Captain dates from Aug. 1, 1897. He commanded Company G, and was wounded before Santiago.

#### Lieut. Clarence R. Day.

Additional Second Lieut. Clarence R. Day of the Seventh Cavalry is a native of Virginia and was appointed to the Military Academy from Kentucky, being graduated in the class of 1897.

#### Lieut. Matt R. Peterson.

Lieut. Matt R. Peterson of the Sixth Infantry, who was wounded in the engagement, was born in North Carolina and appointed to the Military Academy from his native State June 14, 1885. Upon graduation he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry in 1896, and was later transferred to the Sixth.

#### Lieut. John Conklin, Jr.

Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., of the Second Regiment of Artillery, who was wounded in the engagement before Santiago, is a New York man, and was appointed from this State to the Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1880. He was graduated on June 15, 1884, and was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant of Artillery and assigned to the Second Regiment. He served in garrison at Fort McHenry, Md., until June 8, 1885, when he was transferred to San Augustine, Fla. He spent some time later in conducting Indian prisoners to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. On Aug. 21, 1888, he was transferred to the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe, Va. On May 29, 1891, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and when wounded was attached to Company A. Lieut. Conklin is a graduate of the Artillery School of the class of '90.

#### Lieut. George J. Godfrey.

Lieut. George J. Godfrey of Company A, Twenty-second Infantry, who was wounded in last Friday's battle, was born in New York and appointed to the West Point Military Academy from this State on July 1, 1882. Upon graduation, four years later, he was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry. He served in garrison at Madison Barracks, N. Y., until July 25, 1887, when he was detailed to frontier duty at Fort Sully, Dakota, and from there was detailed to the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Thence he returned to frontier duty where he served until his regiment was ordered to the front at the outbreak of the war. He had been advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant and transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry on Feb. 1, 1893.

#### Lieut. W. M. Dickinson.

First Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, killed in Friday's engagement, was born in Massachusetts and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy on June 14, 1876. Upon his graduation he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry. His first service was performed on frontier duty at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and in the field. On Dec. 3, 1881, he was transferred with his regiment to Fort Cummings, N. M., and was again in the field, being engaged with hostile Indians at Horseshoe Cañon April 23, 1882. He served during the next three years at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in the Oklahoma country. He was advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1886, and on Nov. 4, 1891, was transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry. With Company K of that regiment he took part in the advance on Santiago. Lieut. Dickinson was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the Class of '85.

#### Lieut. John S. Grisard.

Lieut. John S. Grisard of the Seventh Infantry, who was wounded in Friday's engagement, was born in Ohio and appointed to the Military Academy from that State on June 15, 1884. He was graduated June 11, 1888, and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant of infantry. He was detailed to frontier duty with the Thirteenth Infantry at Fort Lyon, Col., where he staid from September, 1888, to September, 1889. Later he served at Camp Schofield, Indian Territory, and Fort Riley, Kan. He was made First Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry on May 12, 1895.

#### Lieut. John A. Gurney.

Second Lieut. John A. Gurney of Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, killed on Friday before Santiago, was a native of Michigan. He was appointed from that State to the Military Academy at West Point June 17, 1891. He was graduated June 12, 1895, and promoted in the army to be Second Lieutenant of infantry, and assigned to the Fifth Regiment. On Oct. 1, 1896, he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, with which he served his country until his death.

#### Lieut. Edward C. Carey.

Second Lieut. Edward C. Carey of Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, who was reported killed in Friday's big battle, was born in New Mexico and was appointed from that State to the United States Military Academy at West Point on June 16, 1888. Upon being graduated four years later he was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Sixteenth Regiment.

#### Lieut. Briant H. Wells.

Second Lieut. Briant H. Wells of Company G, Second Infantry, who was reported wounded in the engagement, was born in Utah. He was appointed to the Military Academy June 17, 1890. He was graduated June 12, 1894, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry.

#### Lieut. Albert Laws.

Second Lieut. Albert Laws of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who was wounded in Friday's engagement, is a native of Maryland. He was appointed to the Military Academy from his native State on June 15, 1889. Upon graduating, on June 12, 1893, he was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, and attached to Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

#### Walter Cash.

Walter Cash, who was wounded in the advance of the Rough Riders against Santiago on Friday, was a college athlete of considerable reputation a few years ago. He was a graduate of Princeton, and was one of the ends on the champion Princeton football team of 1889, the other end rush being "Sport" Donnelly of Chicago. Cash played against Gill of Yale in the football contest between the two colleges of that Fall. In the Autumn of 1893 Mr. Cash, who was always an enthusiastic Princeton "rooter," returned to the college to help coach the football team. It was in some measure owing to his vigorous work that the Princeton team of that year won the championship. Mr. Cash was one of the comparatively small number of Eastern men who joined Roosevelt's Rough Riders when that regiment was formed.

## ADMIRAL CERVERA'S FLEET.

### The Powerful Ships, the Officers Who Commanded Them, and the Ill-Starred Cruise.

Admiral Cervera's fleet, which was destroyed Sunday, had been a menace to the American fleet ever since the war with Spain began. It was the most formidable that the Spanish could send across the ocean, and had been watched and hunted for ever since it sailed from Cadiz on March 13. The squadron reached the Canary Islands on March 17, and sailed again on the 24th. It was announced that the port of destination was Puerto Rico. The squadron was then composed of the Cristobal Colon, Infanta Maria Teresa, the torpedo boat destroyers Furor, Terror, and Pluton, and three torpedo boats. They were accompanied by colliers. The Almirante Oquendo and the Vizcaya were in Havana Harbor at that time. Instead of going to Puerto Rico the squadron went to the Cape Verde Islands, and the Oquendo and Vizcaya joined them there.

The squadron sailed on April 29 and then great uncertainty prevailed for several days. Then it was learned that the three torpedo boats and the colliers had returned to the Canary Islands. Admiral Cervera was next reported at Martinique, and then was sighted off the Island of Curacoa, where an attempt was made to get coal. Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley were then ordered to find the Spanish squadron, and the scouts were sent out to locate the hostile fleet and to keep track of their movements. Admiral Cervera ran straight across from Curacoa to Santiago de Cuba, where he arrived on May 19, and he was there until he rushed out to be sunk and destroyed yesterday morning.

The cruisers were four of the most formidable vessels of their type in the world. They were heavily armored, carried powerful guns of large calibre, and were very fast. The torpedo-boat destroyers were modern vessels, and also fast. The six vessels cost Spain $12,750,000, the cruisers having cost $3,000,000 each, and the torpedo-boat destroyers $375,000 each. These six vessels carried altogether 2,087 men, so that if 1,670 have been taken prisoners, 417 have been lost, unless some got ashore.

The Vizcaya, Maria Teresa, and the Oquendo were sister ships, built at Bilbao in 1890-91. They were of steel, each with two screws, two turrets, two funnels, and two military masts, with tops. They had a displacement of 6,890 tons, length 364 feet over all, beam 65 ft. 2 in., mean draught, 21 feet 6 inches. Their speed of 18.5 knots was given by engines having an indicated horse power of 13,000. On forced draught they were capable of making 20.2 knots. Their coal capacity was 1,050 tons each, which gave them a steaming distance of 9,700 miles at ten knots per hour. Each had two sets of vertical expansion engines and six boilers, four double ended and two single ended.

#### Cristobal Colon Built in Italy.

Admiral Cervera's flagship was the Cristobal Colon. This vessel was built by the Italian Government at Sestri Ponente, near Genoa, in 1896. She was then known as the Giuseppe Garibaldi II., but the Spaniards bought her, paying the Italians a big price for her. She was a vessel of 6,840 tons' displacement. Her length was 388 feet, beam 59 feet 8 inches, and mean draught 24 feet. Her engines were of 14,000 indicated horse power, and at her trial she showed a speed of 20 knots an hour. Her armor consisted of a six-inch belt of steel, six inches of steel on the gun positions, and an inch and a half deck plating. She carried two 10-inch guns in turrets, ten 6-inch, six 4.7-inch, ten 2.2-inch, and ten 1.4-inch quick-firing guns, two machine guns, and had four torpedo tubes. Her complement was 450 men. Capt. Emilio Diaz Moreu was her commander, Capt. A. Contreras was second in command. Her other officers were Lieuts. C. Gonzales Llanos, A. Goni, J. Butron, L. Mira, and E. Butron.

The armor of these ships made them particularly formidable. On the water line there was a belt of armor 5 feet 6 inches broad and 315 feet long, of 12 inches in thickness and of steel. The turrets were surrounded with 9 inches of steel armor; the conning towers 12 inches. The protected deck covering the vitals of the ship had from 2 inches to 3 inches of steel. Surrounding the ammunition tubes and magazines was a circle of 8 inches of steel.

#### Powerful Armament of the Ships.

The armament consisted of forty guns and from six to eight torpedo tubes on each ship. In detail, these guns were two 11-inch Hontoria breech-loading guns in turrets, one forward and one aft; ten 5.5-inch Hontoria quick fires, five on each beam, the forward and after ones being sponsoned; eight 6-pounder quick fires, ten 1-pounder quick fires, eight Nordenhoff machine guns, and two Maxim machine guns. The Viscaya had six torpedo tubes, and the other two ships eight torpedo tubes. On each ship two of the torpedo tubes were submerged. Each ship carried a complement of 484 men.

The torpedo boat destroyers were built at Clydebank, England, in 1896, and were the latest type of these formidable craft. They were of steel, with two screws, three funnels, and one military mast. Their displacement was 370 tons, beam 22 feet, draught 5 feet 6 inches. Their armament consisted of six guns, the heaviest being 14-pounders, quick-fire, also two 14-inch torpedo tubes on deck. Each had a complement of 70 officers and men.

The Vizcaya visited this port last February, just after the Maine had been blown up in Havana Harbor. She was commanded by Capt. Antonio Eulate, and Commander M. Rolden was the executive officer. Her other officers were Lieuts. Count del Villar, G. Saunces, A. Magaz, J. A. Ristori, and J. Pazos, Sub Lieuts. L. Fajado, G. Sobrino, L. Castro, J. A. Castaneda, and R. Manjon, Ensigns M. Vega E. Morris, C. Sertin, F. Sanchez Farragut, R. Fossi, C. Benitez, E. Chiriquini, J. Quesada, and J. Manjon, Purser Urdapilleta, Drs. Jurado and Tornell, Chaplain Riers, Capt. of Marines Baleato, and Chief Engineer Fontela.

The commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa was Capt. Victor Concas. He came into notoriety in 1896 by delivering a lecture on the United States at the Madrid Royal Society of Geography which gave rise to some diplomatic correspondence between Washington and Madrid. Other officers on the Infanta Maria Teresa were Capt. McCrohon, Lieuts G. Armijo, L. Ruiz Berdejo, F. Bruquettas, A. Cal, and E. Alcal.

Capt. Juan Lazaga commanded the Almirante Oquendo. Second in command was Capt. V. Sola, and the Lieutenants were E. Vidaurreta, A. Polanco, A. Caladria, E. Rodriguez Barcenas, and E. Ibarra.

The torpedo-boat flotilla was commanded by Capt. Fernando Villaamil. Lieut. Diego Carlier was in command of the Furor and Lieut. Manuel Bustamante was second in command. Other officers of the Furor were Lieuts. José Noval de Celis, Purser Manuel Baturone, Chief Engineer Juan Cuevea, and First Engineer Ricardo Gomez.

The Pluton was commanded by Lieut. Petro Vazquez. Lieut. Rafael Perez Ojeda was executive officer. The other officers were Sub-Lieut. Carlos Boado, Chief Engineer Vatero Leira Fernandez, and First Engineers Placido Pineyro Dominguez, and Gerardo Hernandez.

## "THE PEOPLE ARE STARVING."

### Shafter Tells of the Terrible Condition of Affairs in Santiago—Our Men "Remarkably Well."

WASHINGTON, July 5.—This has been a comparatively quiet night at both the War and Navy Departments. Several dispatches were received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shafter, but their contents were not given to the public. No bulletins had been posted at midnight either by the War Department or by the Navy Department.

A message received from Gen. Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panic-stricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessaries of life. In one of his cablegrams Gen. Shafter says:

"The town [Santiago] is in a terrible condition as to food. The people are starving. Rice is practically the only staple article of food they have."

Further along in the same dispatch Shafter says that the growing food crops in the vicinity of the city have already been utilized by the residents of the city, and that the only growing article of food left is a few mangoes.

Speaking of the troops under his command, Gen. Shafter says: "The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

In the course of another dispatch, Gen. Shafter, referring to the condition of those injured says:

"All the wounded are doing singularly well, only one death having occurred since the battle."

A private cablegram received from Gen. Sumner, formerly Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., near this city, says:

"All Fort Myer officers safe and well."

The glad tidings received from both Gen. Shafter and Gen. Sumner concerning the condition of the troops, and particularly the wounded, will be received with joy in all parts of the country.

Gen. Shafter's statement of the situation in Santiago is borne out by the condition of the men captured by the American fleet from the vessels of Cervera's squadron. They had been on half rations so long that many of them were nearly famished, and if they had not been taught that capture by the Americans meant death they would have welcomed it, because it insured them good food and plenty of it.

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign Consuls resident in the city to induce him in the interests of humanity to surrender to the inevitable. The Consuls have communicated with their home Governments, and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to Spain to induce her to permit the city to surrender, thereby preventing further loss of life and property.

What the result of these negotiations may be cannot be foretold. The opinion expressed by war officials is that the Spaniards will fight to the last, and capitulate only when they are forced to do so. For this reason any delay of offensive action against the city is not regarded in army circles with favor.

## AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM.—A. de Ajuria, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls.

GRAND UNION.—R. H. Crundees, LL. D., Montclair, N. J.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams, G. B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; E. A. Graham, furnishing goods; N. C. Nolan, linens and white goods, 410 Broadway; Sinclair House.

Abeles & Mahler, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. E. Abeles, notions and furnishing goods; 96 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Armstrong, James A., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbking, millinery, 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, furnishing goods; F. L. Baumgardner, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bay State Corset Company, Springfield, Mass.; William Titus, corsets; Hotel Imperial.

Biermeister, Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Conant, notions; Holland House.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Holland House.

Bry & Singer Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. A. Singer, cloaks and suits; A. Singer, cloaks and suits; 10 White Street; Holland House.

Bernstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. Bernstein, millinery; H. A. Latham, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Cadwell, dress goods and silks; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Weber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Weber, linens and white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Brandeis, notions and jewelry, 328 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohl, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Dubose, carpets and furniture, 76 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Efroymsen & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, notions, laces, and ribbons; M. Efroymsen, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. M. Horr, books and stationery, 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Fuchs Millinery and Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Gaier, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.

Frank Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. Frank, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Foote, Reed & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; T. C. Ellison, millinery, 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fuchs Millinery & Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Fuchs, cloaks, millinery, and fancy goods; Hoffman House.

Greenwood Brothers, Akron, Ohio; J. H. Greenwood, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffith, millinery; D. G. Maxwell, millinery; Grand Hotel.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Joske Brothers, San Antonio, Texas; R. Singer, dry goods and notions; 22 Howard Street.

King, Brinsmade, Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, notions, millinery, and fancy goods; 96 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Koch & Shankweiler, Allentown, Penn.; T. J. Koch, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Lewis, Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces and handkerchiefs; Miss S. Ford, jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Liebstadter Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Dernhoefer, millinery and fancy goods, 721 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Wright, linens and white goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Mowis, millinery and ribbons; J. Shanahan, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Nugent, B., & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.; T. K. Stanley, rugs and upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

O'Connor, F. P., Boston, Mass., cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Peck, upholstery goods and carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Rosenthal, I. B., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. B. Rosenthal, millinery; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Sager Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. P. Sager, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Strauss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. Dreyfuss, prints and blankets; 196 West Broadway; Stuart House.

Strauss & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Samuels, D., San Francisco, Cal.; furnishing goods, notions, and laces, 29 Greene Street; Hoffman House.

Taylor, J. P., Newport, R. I., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys and baby carriages, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams, Hood & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; C. Williams, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Hendrik, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Weiss, S., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Weiss, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wasserman Bros., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

Wells, J. B., Sons & Co., Utica, N. Y.; E. L. Wells, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Winner & Meyer, Meridian, Miss.; J. Meyer, notions and furnishing goods; 127 Duane Street; Hotel Vendome.

#### Young Girl Killed by Lightning.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 5.—Bertha Hamlin, eight years old, daughter of former Postmaster Hamlin, was killed by lightning [illegible] her father's home [illegible] three sisters in the room [illegible]

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 last night.)

12:20 A. M.—806 Tenth Avenue; G. Solid; damage $1,500.

1:40 A. M.—900 Sixth Avenue; Frank Reuff; damage $25.

3:20 A. M.—07 Avenue A; H. Helmitz; damage $10.

[illegible] P. M.—149 Norfolk Street; Morris Leopold; damage $100.

[illegible] A. M.—338 East Fourteenth Street; unknown; no damage.

[illegible] P. M.—21 Avenue D; unknown; damage $10.

2:15 P. M.—459 West Fifty-second Street; [illegible] damage [illegible]

[illegible] P. M.—515 East Twelfth Street; Samuel Bryan; damage [illegible]

9:30 P. M.—177 East Broadway; Michael Miller; damage slight.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 5.—Mount St. Bernard Convent, at Antigonish, was destroyed by fire this morning to the extent of $10,000. [illegible]

TORONTO, Ontario, July 5.—The warehouse of Gale & Co., [illegible] on Wellington Street, was burned last night. Loss, $50,000; partially insured.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 5.—The Fowler Block, in Walden, [illegible] The Walden Citizen newspaper, was destroyed [illegible]

DRIFTWOOD, Penn., July 5.—A fire [illegible] Gleason & Son's bark [illegible]

# The New York Times.

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### TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

**The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.**

### NO HELP FOR MR. EDMUNDS.

Ex-Senator Edmunds's Independence Hall address leaves us in perplexity and disappointment, precisely where we were after Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland had spoken. He deprecates a war of conquest; he opposes the policy of expansion. But he does not tell us what we can and should do with the territory that the war will throw into our hands.

We love and revere the principles Mr. Edmunds recited in that historic chamber where they had their birth. We know that the moral character of our people, their unity of race, language, and inclination, their educated intelligence and the unequaled opportunities of American citizenship are important elements of our National greatness. We know that the wisdom of the fathers has been the rock of our safety.

We know, too, that the possession of distant territory involves the maintenance of standing armies and a powerful navy. We are aware that in departing from the always safe position of a nation politically isolated and destitute of distant colonies to protect and remote interests to promote we enter upon an untried and it may be a perilous path.

But in what way does it benefit our people to listen to the recital of these perfectly familiar truths, unless, by confirming their faith in the old policy, it sharpens their wits to devise means for the honorable discharge of the new obligations? Was that Mr. Edmunds's purpose? Certainly he helps us to solve no problems. "For obvious reasons," he said, "I have refrained from discussing, at this time, specific cases of National and international duty, honor, or policy connected with the present war which do not exist, and which, when they arise in the course of negotiations for peace, must be disposed of in the light of the conditions then existing."

Mr. Edmunds has said too much or too little. If "for obvious reasons" it is now inopportune to discuss specific cases, his advice that we retain no territory acquired by conquest is obviously premature, for there could be no situation more properly describable as a specific case than the situation in which we shall be compelled to decide whether or not we shall keep the Philippine Islands. In violation of his own precept Mr. Edmunds decides this case at once, and by abjuring annexation, closes to us one of the possible solutions of the problem. We find no fault with him for that, however, because we do not at all agree with him that discussion of these problems is premature. Dewey may already be in possession of Manila. Spain may at any moment sue for peace. The draft of the treaty may soon be in preparation. It will then be of the greatest service to the President to have such knowledge of the wish and sentiment of the people as a full and frank discussion would give him an opportunity to obtain.

Ex-Senator Edmunds in some measure helps the Executive by opposing the policy of expansion. The opposition of a statesman of his great experience and vigor and honesty of mind is an indication of the tendency of conservative opinion. Our criticism is that the Independence Hall address gives us no light for guidance. Don't keep the Philippines, don't keep Puerto Rico, don't seize the Canaries, is, in effect, the teaching of the utterance. That may be the highest wisdom, but what shall we do with the Philippines? Senator Edmunds does not tell us.

It is no great service to a man in a burning building to bid him not to jump out of the window. That negative behest does not solve his problem, yet the problem presses for solution. The man who bids him make a rope fast to the window ledge and by that slide down to the ground does him a real and positive service—if he has a suitable rope. It is by positive suggestion now, not by repeating the precepts of the fathers, that our statesmen can help us out of our territorial dilemmas.

The Times opposes the retention of the Philippines if any better disposition of the islands can be made. We do not need them, they might get us into trouble, and we acquire them, if at all, not through calculated policy after weighing the advantages and disadvantages, but by the accident of a war.

Nevertheless, The Times sees quite clearly that we must do something with the Philippines, and it is greatly disappointed that nobody has as yet come forward with an honorable and satisfactory alternative to annexation. We have pointed out repeatedly that there were three other ways of solving the problem. We can give them back to Spain, we can sell or give them to another power, or we can turn them over to a government of their own people. The first two of these plans, we believe to be altogether inadmissible. The third may prove to be impossible, because of the incapacity of the people of the Philippines. We cannot withdraw unless we can leave an established and responsible Government at Manila. If Aguinaldo and his insurgent compatriots cannot supply such a Government that plan fails.

What shall we do in that "specific case," where retrocession, sale or gift, and independence are all shown to be impracticable? Ex-Senator Edmunds says we must not adopt the one remaining plan—annexation—that anybody has suggested. What shall we do, then? We must do something—remember that.

### THE NORTHWEST FOR GOLD.

The corrected report of the Republican platform of Minnesota has reached us. The declaration as to the currency is very much the same as that made by the Republicans of Oregon, but is even stronger. The resolution is as follows:

> "We believe the National honor and the material interests of the American people require the maintenance of the present gold standard. We declare our unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver and all schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debts. We condemn the continual agitation for free silver as tending to debauch the public morals and jeopardize the prosperity of the country, the highest interests of which demand at all times a sound and stable financial system."

The party in Iowa is taking like ground and even more definite, as is shown by the following resolution adopted in the First Congress District:

> "We declare ourselves in favor of the present monetary standard of gold, the standard of the commercial world, and we demand such legislation by the Congress of the United States as will secure the enactment of this principle into law; we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver or any other scheme for the depreciation, debasement, or cheapening of our currency, or the lessening of its purchasing power."

These expressions are particularly valuable because there is great temptation for the average politician of the present hour to avoid all questions requiring thought or involving principle to content himself with "whooping it up" for the war. It is quite certain that the mere file leaders in Minnesota, Iowa, and Oregon would not load themselves with the currency issue if they were not forced to do so by public opinion. If this opinion shall be properly aroused and directed for the next few weeks the currency question will be settled by the next Congress, and will stay settled.

### GERMANY AT MANILA.

The performances of Admiral Diederich at Manila continue to excite the attention of all beholders. The latest of them is perhaps the most extraordinary. It is related that when our transports entered Manila Bay the German flagship joined the procession, as who should gracefully tender the hospitalities of the port to newcomers, and escorted them to their anchorage. This is an inscrutable operation. The only thing that can with certainty be inferred from it is a desire to show that Germany has some peculiar interest in the disposition of Manila, or at least that she is at the centre of the situation. It is not, of course, a matter for diplomatic remonstrance that a visiting Admiral takes upon himself the attitude rather of a host than of a guest. The action might easily be attributed to the native tact and grace of the Admiral himself and dismissed as "of no political significance." But it seems that, in the itch for intervention which could not permit American vessels to join their own commander without taking part in the function, the German Admiral saw an opportunity to preach the gospel of his Royal Master's consecrated person.

It seems as if it might be necessary to explain that Americans are of the number of those who "will not hear" the gospel in question. The amused or annoyed bewilderment with which they contemplate the proceedings of Admiral Diederich will be deepened by the report that Germany has obtained from Spain the port of Yolo, in the Sulu Islands, for a naval station. If the naval station had been one of the Philippines proper we might have something to say. Since the 1st of May, when Dewey destroyed the Spanish squadron and put the capital of the Philippines under his guns, Spain has not been able to convey a clear title to any one of the Philippines, and the taking of title from her by any power, before the treaty of peace, pretty clearly would be an offense against the United States. But the cession of one of the Sulu Islands would be an irritation to us without being exactly an affront. The Sulu Archipelago, while geographically a part of the Philippines, seems to be regarded as politically separable if not separated from them. We cannot find that they have a separate administration. But as a matter of fact the Spanish tenure of them has never been much more than a claim, and has never been attended with an actual occupation. The limits of the Spanish protectorate over the archipelago is defined by a protocol of 1885, signed by Germany, Great Britain, and Spain, and the naval station now reported to have been ceded by Spain is undoubtedly within the limits.

It is plain that the cession, in the circumstances, would add to whatever irritation there might be in the international situation. It must be said that the procedures of Germany in the Philippines have all been adapted to heighten and none of them to allay such irritation. The declaration of the Marine-Political Correspondence that Germany should claim a harbor in the Philippines just as she had claimed one in China was tardily disclaimed in words, but it has not been disclaimed by acts. All the acts of Germany have indicated that her intention was to acquire something in the Philippines, and to acquire it without owing anything to the good will of the United States and without any special care for the pretexts which she should assume for the acquisition. If she has acquired a naval station in the Sulu Islands she has, of course, given some consideration for it. If she has acquired it since April 23 the nature of the consideration seems to be a subject of legitimate curiosity for the United States and of legitimate inquiry by their Government. If she has acquired it it is much to be wished that her squadron should take possession of it instead of swaggering about in Manila Bay, unless, indeed, its presence in Manila Bay is part of the consideration.

### THE CAREER OF CERVERA.

The words of unstinted praise which the Spanish Minister of Marine spoke yesterday of "the feat of arms performed by Admiral Cervera's squadron" will be read by that most unlucky gentleman, if at all, in the cabin of an American warship and by the courtesy of his captors. His reflections thereon may well be grim; they might be touched with humor if he himself had not set out on his curious career with certain sounding utterances in the "Ercles' vein." Señor Aunon had had no doubt that when the "given moment" should arrive at which alone the "squadron could leave the harbor" Admiral Cervera would seize it. And he had just as little doubt that the squadron had taken the American fleet by surprise, and after a futile attack from Sampson, had steamed away in triumph, feebly pursued by the Iowa and Brooklyn, which dared not overtake the Spaniards "for fear of reprisals."

It is a fitting climax of ludicrousness for the strange career of the Spanish Admiral that the last and most foolish and most surely fatal of his movements should be hailed with joy by his Government and announced as a triumph. From the day when he sailed from the Cape Verde Islands and assumed the direction of his own course, he has shown an incapacity not without a touch of pathos. He announced his intention to carry the war to the country of the aggressor and "ravage the coasts" of the United States. Instead, he roamed with no apparent purpose, except to elude the American fleet, through the waters of the Caribbean. Had he steamed direct for an American port, say, Boston, he might have inflicted serious damage, and could surely have struck a blow that would have had a decided moral effect, and at the worst could not have exposed himself to a fate worse than that he has encountered. Had he faced the squadron of Sampson or Schley he might have destroyed and disabled a portion of them, and very possibly have rendered them incapable of following him to Havana; and again, the worst that could have happened would have been no worse than what has happened, with a considerable offset of actual service to his country. Or he might have reached Havana, where he would have been of far more help to Blanco than he was in Santiago.

But he slunk into Santiago and remained there, not, as we had supposed, because Hobson's exploit had blocked his way out, but waiting for Heaven knows what chance to decide his course. At the last moment, when the bombardment of the town was fixed, and when, if ever, he could have been of some real service, he steams out in broad daylight not to fight the American fleet, but to try to escape it. He went to certain destruction, and his men endured the process with unquestionable courage, but without inflicting or really trying to inflict and serious damage on the enemy. He might have sold his fleet and the lives of his men at the price of at least one of our important vessels. He chose to throw them away. It is a most amazing and pitiful story of a certain physical courage with costly imbecility.

On the other hand, we have to note the conduct of the American fleet. Cervera's sortie was a surprise. Our nearest vessel was some five miles distant, and the remainder from ten to twenty. But the lookout was sharp, and within a very few hours every Spanish ship but one had been destroyed, and that one had been captured. The whole force, from the battleship to the little Gloucester, were ready to do their work instantly and effectively and continuously to the end. This speaks volumes for the condition of our navy, the system on which it is conducted, and the men in charge of it.

### WE CAN TAKE OUR TIME.

It was undoubtedly wise to postpone the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba until reinforcements can reach Gen. Shafter, and particularly until our heavier artillery can be brought to bear on the city. The arrival of Gen. Pando with several thousand more troops will naturally make the Spanish commander no less inclined to hold out, and it is plain that there must be some pretty sharp fighting before he can be compelled to surrender. The task of bringing him to that frame of mind will no doubt be performed with as little loss of life as possible. A few days' delay will greatly strengthen Gen. Shafter and will give Sampson time to destroy the mines in the channel, silence the strong land batteries, and enter the harbor, where his powerful guns can co-operate in shelling the town.

The destruction of Cervera's fleet makes us masters of the tactics of the war—enables us to carry it on in our own fashion. Our ports and soil are in no danger. We have to think only of offensive operations. We are in a situation to take our measures deliberately, so as to hurt the enemy as much as possible at the least cost to ourselves. We can take Santiago and Puerto Rico in our own time and in our own way. And meantime we can send a fleet to the coast of Spain to set the enemy to thinking in a more intent, direct, and specific manner about peace.

### THE FLYING SPANIARD.

There does not now seem to be any doubt that Admiral Camara has put up the "ante" for the astonishing game of bluff on which he has embarked, and that he will go through the Suez Canal. The whole breadth of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic will then divide him from Watson, and the whole breadth of Asia from Dewey. This is a situation of comparative comfort for the commander of the only two warships that Spain has left afloat. If the idea were merely to keep them afloat as long as possible it might not be a bad move. It seems, however, that they would be even safer in the harbor of Barcelona and under the protection of its guns. There must, therefore, be some other notion than that of mere safety in his departure. It must be supposed at Madrid that the Spanish people can be persuaded, even after the fate of Montojo and of Cervera, that Camara can do something. The supposition is not complimentary to the Spaniards, but it must be assumed that the statesmen who have sent Camara on his wild-goose chase are the best judges of what their constituents will stand.

It is true that we should have been better pleased if the squadron had turned back for home and given Commodore Watson a chance for a sea fight in the Mediterranean. But it is not to be assumed that Camara has escaped nor that he can keep up, even as long as Cervera kept it up, the mystery of his whereabouts. It is quite certain that he will not attempt to tackle Dewey at Manila. On the other hand, with the knowledge of the points at which he must stop to coal, it would be quite feasible for Dewey to leave Manila to the land forces, now that the expedition has arrived, and sail in quest of Camara. That is to say, it would be quite feasible but for the uncertainty what Admiral Diederich and his German warships might do in his absence. These ships are thus most effective allies of Spain, and it may be said that the only effective part of the Spanish Navy is under the German flag. There is, however, nothing to prevent Commodore Watson from pursuing the flying Camara. It would be a very long stern chase, in which the Spaniard has, at the best, a start of a fortnight. But there could be but one end to it. There are no ports in which the Spanish squadron can find refuge, after it has passed Aden. It could not evade the pursuer indefinitely, and it would be between the Scylla of Watson and the Charybdis of Dewey. In either case its doom would be sealed. The last Spanish fighting ship would be captured or destroyed, and we might then consent to close the account opened last February with the destruction of the Maine.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—This is not a year when complaint about the way in which the residents of this country celebrated the Fourth of July will be heard with much patience, for enthusiasm had so much justification, modern as well as ancient, that only people who are very grumpy indeed found fault with the noise of the demonstrations—except, possibly, because they were not quite noisy enough; but still one cannot read the long list of conflagrations that resulted from the careless use of fireworks, and of the innumerable accidents, many of them fatal, consequent upon the manipulation of guns, pistols, and cannon by persons who do not touch such implements on any other day in the year, without reaching the conclusion that our great patriotic festival needs, not suppression or even repression, but the sort of regulation that will make it at once less expensive and more effective. The present system, under which every man, woman, and child who chooses to do so is allowed to burn gunpowder everywhere and anyhow, regardless alike of law or common sense, undoubtedly produces a vast amount of pleasure, well divided among all classes and ages; it also produces an equal and perhaps greater amount of annoyance, an impressively large loss of valuable property, and no little killing and maiming of good American citizens. Now, none of these things are at all necessary, and the same reforms that obviously would obviate many or most of them would also add enormously to the sum total of reasonable enjoyment. Specialists make our fireworks, so why should not specialists attend to their utilization? The boy who now burns a few cents' worth of crackers—and his father's barn or his neighbor's house—might not seriously regret the loss of his strictly personal joys if he could share the view of really impressive displays of pyrotechnic possibilities, paid for by the combined contributions of a street or a ward, and the general comfort as well as the public taste would be decidedly advanced. Noise and colored flames appeal to the human mind, but it is well to keep them, like everything else, under some sort of control.

—While the Rough Riders were assembling from Western plains and Eastern clubs some of us were a little disturbed by the constant exploitation which they received and the rather fantastic stories which were circulated in regard to their ability as fighters. The raising of such high expectations was certainly injudicious, for these men had never been tried in the sort of work they were soon to attempt, and prowess under one set of conditions gives untrustworthy assurance of equal superiority when the conditions have been entirely changed. The Rough Riders, however, have thoroughly justified even what seemed to be the wild hopes of their admirers. That they would display boundless courage nobody doubted, but they have also shown ready adaptability to unaccustomed circumstances, cheerful endurance of new hardships, and, best of all, the characteristic American determination to die if need be, but to indulge in a lot of vehement doing before giving up their lives. It wasn't fair to make the Rough Riders live up to a ready-made reputation for almost superhuman valor and energy, but they have succeeded in doing it, and great will be their glory.

—It is evident that the bull has been very much overrated as a fighting animal. He fights in too bull-headed a way. He exhibits a desire to put his horns into the enemy, but he does not exhibit either enterprise or circumspection. He fights, in short, like a Spaniard. But what is fatal to his reputation is the fact that a Spaniard can get the better of him—not one Spaniard, it is true, but six or seven Spaniards. It is in vain for an animal which permits himself to be beaten by Spaniards simply because he is outnumbered to pretend to be terrible. American girls have been accustomed to hold the bull in a dread exceeded only by what they entertain for the mouse. But an American girl who has read the stories of Manila Bay and Santiago Harbor can entertain no further illusions about the bull. When she meets him this Summer in a pasture she will remember that Spaniards can lick him, and she will thereupon proceed to charge him with a red umbrella and drive him out of the lot.

### PERSONAL.

—It will be judicious not to be misled by the completeness of the victory won off Santiago Harbor into thinking that therefore it was an easy one, or into ungenerous jeers at the vanquished officers and crews. Adequate preparation and intelligent execution on the American side account for Cervera's defeat, but they do not turn it into a joke, or him into an imbecile or a coward. Lieut. Commander Wainwright, whose experience on the Maine was not calculated to make him an over-lenient critic of Spaniards, greeted the Admiral, as he came up the Gloucester's gangway, a ruined and beaten man, not with the exultation of an enemy, or even the sympathy which a victor can make so offensive, but with warmly expressed congratulations on the gallant fight that had been made against almost hopeless odds.

—A curiously eulogistic description of Sir Herbert Kitchener appears in the Paris Figaro. It calls the Sirdar a typical "reiter" of the sixteenth century, astray in times when the spirit of adventure finds difficulty in asserting itself. His victory over the dervishes is called a marvelous achievement, and the Sirdar's modesty and accessibility to all comers is praised in terms which English Generals are little accustomed to find applied to them by Paris papers. Sir Herbert, the Figaro says, is the only Briton in Egypt whom the French colony in Cairo sincerely and veritably loves. Then the explanation of this phenomenon is given "Everybody over there in Egypt knows that before placing his sword at the service of the Khédive to fight the Mahdi's successors this soldier of fortune, always eager to support noble causes, had enlisted in 1870 among the French Francs-Tireurs to carry on against the Germans a warfare of ambuscades, and the scars which furrow his noble features bear testimony to the courage and disinterestedness in defense of an unfortunate nation. The Sirdar Kitchener, although a British subject, has entirely devoted himself to the organization of the Egyptian forces. His independence is proverbial. He would be quite prepared, should circumstances require it, to fight pluckily against Lord Cromer and the army of occupation if England attempted to interfere in the affairs of his command. But that will not prevent our neighbors across the Channel from heaping honors upon him. He will be made a Lord and take the title of Avenger of Gordon Pasha. Let us remember he was one of us in 1870." All this is decidedly funny, but as it shows an approach to broadness of mind, it is pleasant to read.

### CURRENT NOTES.

The builders of Pennsylvania's new Capitol promise that it shall be ready for the Legislature when it meets next January.

* * *

Prominent citizens of Toronto, Ontario, are moving for the erection in their city of a memorial, preferably a statue, of the poet Robert Burns.

* * *

Louis P. Dieterich, the Baltimore artist, has finished an oil portrait of ex-Postmaster General James A. Gary. It is to be placed in the department building at Washington.

* * *

A sign painter in New Orleans has printed on his business cards the words, "Not superstitious." "You see," he says, in explanation, "that's so no one will think I am, seeing as I have so much to do with signs."

* * *

In reversing a judgment for damages in a suit against a railroad the Supreme Court of California said that a steam railroad track of itself is a sign of danger, and one should inform himself if it is safe to cross the track before making the attempt.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that women cannot be constitutionally Notaries Public in that State. Seventeen lawyers in the State Senate said last Spring they knew better, and aided in the enactment of a law giving women the privilege.

* * *

Col. Edward C. Smith, whom the Republicans of Vermont have nominated and, it is to be expected, will elect next September, if he survives, Governor of their State, is a son of the late E. Gregory Smith, the "war Governor" of the State in the early sixties.

* * *

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy, a newspaper of long and honorable history, it being the oldest journal in the State, has passed into the hands of new owners and editors, who promise to maintain its fine reputation as a newspaper always welcome in every good man's home.

* * *

A Michigan correspondent says the name of the fusion party in that State this year is the Democratic-Union-People's-Silver Party. It is composed of three "wings," each of which retains its separate organization, but all sustain one ticket, made up of representatives of each.

* * *

The Hon. Jason Rice of Manchester, Vt., is reputed to be the tallest resident of the southern portion of the Green Mountain State. He weighs over 300 pounds, and he wears a No. 14 shoe. A smaller size, he is reported as saying, would not look well under his massive body.

* * *

The house in Swarthmore, Penn., where Benjamin West, the famous Colonial painter, was born has been marked with a tablet by the Delaware County (Penn.) Historical Society. The house was built in 1724. The tablet has been placed in the room in which West was born in 1738.

* * *

Prof. Baldwin and O. L. Cheney announce their intention to attempt to beat the world's record in altitude by a balloon ascension at Bloomington, Ill., July 18. The highest altitude yet attained is said to be 3 miles 1,350 feet, which was attained by the late Prof. Donaldson. Baldwin claims to have made 337 ascensions.

### CHEESE FOR THE ARMY.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Apropos of the present discussion as to the suitability and palatability of cheese as part of the rations of our soldiers in the field, the following incident may be of interest. Some years ago, while in the City of Liverpool, a merchant invited the writer to lunch at his business men's club. At the end of the meal he asked whether I would like some of Lord Vernon's cheese. Noticing my puzzled look, he explained that this cheese came from a large dairy farm owned and personally managed by Lord Vernon in Cheshire. The farm tenant had complained that he couldn't make the dairy pay, and that he was unable to pay the rent. Its owner pointed out that the difficulty arose from the antiquated methods and inferior quality of the product. And when the farmer could not be convinced, his Lordship took hold himself and sent to market cheeses of such excellent flavor and keeping qualities that they at once were called for in the best clubs and hotels and commanded the highest price, the farm paying handsomely.

Your paper this morning tells a pathetic story of how our soldiers, after the terrible day's fighting last Friday, ate their supper at night of hard tack and raw bacon. The last half of the bill of fare does not sound appetizing, especially in a hot climate, and some of Lord Vernon's cheese, or some that any American farmer might make of equal excellence with honest skill, with the cracker and coffee, would seem as welcome a meal in the field as that which ends off every good dinner at home.

ALBERT R. LEEDS,
Public Analyst of New Jersey.
Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1898.

### REV. DR. SHAW CRITICISED.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

After reading extracts from various sermons preached here yesterday, I have searched the newspapers at hand in a vain effort to find editorial comment or criticism upon the narrowness therein displayed.

Our writers, who have so ably defined our positions, politically, commercially, &c., and have paid just tribute to our brave ones at the front, have allowed this misconception, as heralded forth by some of the leading divines of the day, to go unheeded. The following extract from the sermon of the Rev. J. B. Shaw I hold as extremely offensive to American institutions, and to the American public on this Fourth of July:

> * * * A fourth result of the war will be a widespread religious revival. With the fall of Spain and the new alliance of America and England, barriers to the progress of Christianity will be drawn down in all directions, and nations without divinity will receive it at the hands of Protestantism.

We are not at war for extension of the doctrine of any particular creed; and granting that all the ideal motives that have forced our Nation to espouse the cause of humanity are embraced in the doctrines of Protestant Christianity, the Catholics, the Jews, the Atheists, or even the infidels, who are at the front or serving their country in other capacities, may have as lofty a conception of these ideals as have our Protestant brothers.

Do not let us forget we are all Americans first, last, and always, whatever our creed may be.

MORRIS J. WOLF.
New York, July 4, 1898.

### THE SPANISH AT MANILA.

From The Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer.

Mrs. Plunkett, widow of the late County Supervisor and attorney, J. C. Plunkett, has received a letter from her son, William Reed Plunkett, who was with Dewey at the famous victory at Manila. He writes:

"We had our battle flags at each masthead and gaff, and as we sighted the fleet we gave the halyards a pull, and it unfurled the silken Stars and Stripes. It was a beautiful sight to see, and then we steamed for the Spanish fleet—eleven ships to our six—as well as the forts at Cavité, and eight or nine tugs rigged out with torpedoes, as well as mines in the bay.

"They got up close to their forts, so we had to get close to the forts to fire at them. The Spanish boats and forts started to fire at us at 8,000 yards. We reserved our fire until within 6,000 yards; then we turned our broadsides onto them, with a heavy fire all of the time, making three circles, the first one from 5,000 to 6,000 yards, the second one from 3,000 to 4,000 yards, and a third from 1,200 to 2,500 yards, away from the fleet and forts. The shot from one of the eight-inch guns killed forty Spaniards and wounded others, and they stopped firing at us. I think the rest ran away.

"Then we steamed slow, and then we went off and had breakfast, and the Admiral and Captains held a council of war, and at 10:30 A. M. we made another attack, the Baltimore taking the lead, going bow on to the fleet and forts, within 1,200 yards, and sinking the rest of them. Before they were sinking at all, you could see the Spaniards going over the ships into boats and making for the shore, leaving their banners flying, to make other people think that she fought sinking, like the Cumberland did, with her banners flying high. They were dirty cowards, and there was not a Spaniard aboard to haul down their colors.

"The guns on the Spanish ships are still out of the water and are in fine order. They could have been firing them yet. We fired about thirty shots at the forts and they left their guns and ran like the cowards they are. We have blown up all the guns at the forts and at the entrance of the harbor, so they cannot be used any more, and we are dismounting the guns on the ships and putting them aboard a Spanish steamer that we captured. Her name is Manila.

"I think the Manila will go to San Francisco with the guns and eight torpedoes, and other things. Each torpedo is worth $2,000. The 12th a Spanish gunboat came in with her banner flying high and we fired at her, and she hove to. It seems they didn't know war was declared, and had not heard from Manila for six weeks. We put the Captain and crew ashore. We are using her for picket duty. She has three Nordenfelt guns, two Gatling guns, and one three-inch gun on her bow, French make. We were ashore the other day at Cavité and took 212 Spaniards, wounded, over to the hospital in Manila, as they were crowded in both hospitals in Cavité. There were from 2,500 to 3,000 killed and wounded. I hope we are ordered around to Cuba, as it is getting tiresome here. There was no one killed or wounded on our side.

"We had target practice with the six-pounder guns yesterday, and I made the highest score in my division. There are fifty men in my division, so I did not do so bad. A good eye and a cool head is the main point. Every man will get $400 or $500 prize money after the war is over, according to what the officers say.

"The Spanish could have sunk two fleets like ours if they were not such cowards, as they had three times as many guns as we."

### LETTER FROM GEN. WHEELER.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Writing from Daiquiri, near Santiago de Cuba, to a personal friend in Florence, Ala., Gen. Joseph Wheeler says:

"I rode about eight miles yesterday, penetrating the country about four miles from the sea. The road to Santiago is a very good military road. Bananas and cocoanuts abound, and the growth of all kinds is so luxuriant that it is difficult to leave the road at all except in certain elevated places, which are quite open or only have a scrubby growth. The Spaniards have blockhouses at various points along the road. I do not think there are more than 18,000 or 20,000 Spanish troops in the province, and probably less than 10,000 in the City of Santiago.

"Cuba is not so entirely different from other countries as people make out. Our horses are so weakened by the trip that we cannot get them off the ships and make a general forward movement to Santiago for about two days. I suppose you know our cavalry are dismounted, having come without their horses, as we could only bring enough animals for transportation. Gen. Miles will send our horses as soon as possible. If I had them I could sweep through the island. Soon after getting ashore I sent the flag to the First Volunteer Cavalry, and had it waved on a high eminence. All the ships answered by blowing their whistles."

Gen. Wheeler's letter bore date of June 23, and came by way of New York, bearing the Brooklyn postmark.

### Domestic Ventilation.

From The London Hospital.

The admitted advantage of an out-door life in many morbid conditions, and notably in consumption, seems to point to the conclusion that there is something definitely injurious in the indoor life which is now the common mode of existence among civilized people. It is a striking and startling thing that the mere removal of a patient into the open air should lower his fever, should remove his night sweats, and take away his hectic; and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if these symptoms are removed by the purity of the air outside they must have been largely caused by the impurity of the air within the house. Nor have we any right to assume that it is the consumptive only who suffers. Doubtless the healthy struggle against and overcome evil influences before which those who are tuberculous succumb, but that is not to say that in the struggle we do not suffer, and, indeed, the facts recently brought forward are sufficient to show that the stuffy life of warmth and comfort which civilized man now "enjoys" is bad for the health even of the healthiest. We make out windows fit, we pad our doors, we shiver at a draught, we surround ourselves with woolen curtains, dusty carpets, and fluffy luxurious upholstery; we breathe the same air over and over again, and then we wonder that we are not strong and vigorous. The fact is we are daily using up the exuberant vitality with which nature has provided us in struggling against artificial conditions. How powerful for evil, how deteriorating these conditions are, is shown by the fact that their mere removal gives back to the consumptive that vitality which enables him to overcome the seeds of disease within him. Fresh air is not a thing to be taken in little doses once a day, but a thing to live on.

### NERVES AND FOOD.

Sir Henry Thompson, writing in The Nineteenth Century, makes the following remarks upon the altered diet which has become necessary owing to the extraordinary changes affecting man in every rank of life and his surroundings in all parts of the civilized world, which have taken place during the last sixty years:

"It is difficult, perhaps impossible, for the present generation to realize the contrast presented in respect of the demand now made on man's activity, especially that of his brain, during, say, the last thirty or forty years, with that which was required by the routine of life as it was in the 'thirties.' The wear and tear of existence have enormously increased, and the demand for rapid action and intense exertion by the nervous system is certainly tenfold greater now, to make a moderate estimate, than it was then. A railway appeared in the first year of the decade named; the penny post and the electric telegraph not until its close; while the press, both daily and weekly, now gigantic, was then by comparison insignificant and diminutive. For the great majority even of business men life was tranquil and leisure plentiful, while competition was almost unknown. I need not attempt to describe what it is now. Such changes have naturally been the cause of permanent injury to many whose powers sufficed for the quiet time, but gave way in large and still increasing number under the inevitable struggle which issues in 'the survival of the fittest.'

"The necessary result of this extreme demand for brain activity, since that organ is the sole source of energy on which all the functions of the body, including that of digestion, depend, is an insufficient supply for this important process. Under these circumstances nothing can be more important that to provide food of a kind and in a form which will economize the work of the stomach. It must not be bulky; much of it may be advantageously soluble in form, so as to be rapidly and easily assimilated, even predigested sometimes; and when solid not requiring much mastication. I have found nothing which fulfills these conditions so completely as the various concentrated extracts of meat which are now so extensively used. A teaspoonful of sound beef extract in a breakfast cup of hot water when the brain is fatigued and the stomach unfit for work is often the best antidote possible, reinvigorates the system, and prepares it for a light meal or for a little more work, as the case may be—a result far too frequently sought through the pernicious habit of obtaining temporary relief in a glass of wine or spirit."

### To Each His Due Meed of Praise.

From The Colorado Springs (Col.) Gazette.

Very evidently President McKinley has no intention that there should be any lack of appreciation of distinguished services rendered to the United States in the course of the present war. The prompt recognition of the bravery and success of Dewey and his men at Manila has been followed by equal promptness in special mention to Congress of some of the more notable heroes of the Cuban engagements. Such a course on the part of the Government is not only a measure which the brave men who have imperiled their lives on behalf of the country deserve, but it will also have a strong influence in stimulating others to similar deeds of bravery.

### All's Not Well.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Dr. Field, who was the examining surgeon for the Naval Reserves while the recruiting was being done in New Orleans, had many a good story to tell of recruits in the service. A good one he tells is of a German who was walking his post and calling the hours as is required. He called "seven bells and all's vell." The next call, however, was a variation. It was: "Eight bells and all is not vell; I haf droppit my musket oferboard."

### NUGGETS.

#### An Invitation.

The latest advertising novelty reads thus:

I want to
C-U-B-A
Customer of mine.
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

#### Another Turn.

"Columbus," said the tiresome boarder, "gave Spain another world."

"I thought it was Sampson who gave Spain another whirl," said the bright one.—Indianapolis Journal.

#### Ciphers.

"What are you writing?" inquired a member of the Spanish Cabinet. "A cipher dispatch."

"Yes," replied the Minister of Finance. "I'm giving the Prime Minister a memorandum of our assets."—Washington Star.

#### Sagacious Sagasta.

Sagasta—Hooray! We'll soon have those American pigs where we want them.

The Queen—How?

Sagasta—Why, your Majesty, before long we won't have any more war ships to destory; then what will they do?—Philadelphia North American.

#### Scorchers and Hearts.

There must be some mistake about that statement of a Chicago physician that over-indulgence in scorching produces what is called the "bicycle heart." The scorcher who will knock over a child or an old woman and then speed away to escape the consequences is not troubled with a "bicycle heart" or any other kind of heart.—Rochester Herald.

### WAR.

Forceythe Wilson in Breckenridge (Ky.) News.

"Now whichsoever stand or fall,
As God is great, and man is small,
The truth shall triumph over all;
Forever and forevermore, the truth shall triumph over all!

"I see the champion sword-strokes flash;
I see them fall and hear them clash;
I hear the murderous engines crash;
I see a brother stop to loose a foeman-brother's bloody sash.

"I see the torn and mangled corse,
The dead and dying heap in scores,
The headless rider by his horse,
The wounded captive bayoneted through and through without remorse.

"I hear the dying sufferer cry,
With his crushed face turned to the sky;
I see him crawl in agony
To the foul pool, and bow his head into the bloody slime, and die.

"I hear the curses and the thanks;
I see the mad charge on the flanks,
The rents, the gaps, the broken ranks,
The vanquished squadrons driven headlong down the river's bridgeless banks.

"I see the death gripe on the plain,
The grappling monsters on the main,
The tens of thousands that are slain,
And all the speechless suffering and agony of heart and brain.

"I see the dark and bloody spots,
The crowded rooms and crowded cots,
The bleaching bones, the battle blots,
And writ on many a nameless grave, a legend of forget-me-nots."

## THE ANNEXATION PROBLEM

### Prof. I. A. Hourwich, at the Social Reform Club, Opposes Territorial Expansion.

### A BURDEN ON THE PEOPLE

### He Says Acquisition of Foreign Territory Would Bring About the Creation of an Undesirable Military Power.

"Americanism and Annexation, and the Dangers to Labor from Hawaii and the Philippines" was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Social Reform Club, which was held last night at the club rooms, 28 East Fourth Street. Edward King represented the side favorable to the scheme of annexation, taking for his theme "Labor's Interest in America's World Mission." The theory that the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines would result in the cheapening of labor through the importation into this country of coolies and natives of those two groups of islands, who could live on a much lower scale than the American workingman, was dismissed by Mr. King with the statement that the working element of both Hawaii and the Philippines were too lazy and by far too incompetent to prove at all a menace to active American workmen.

On the other hand, he contended, America had a God-given mission to perform. Its own institutions of liberty and self-government, if carried into those benighted countries, would lift them from the quagmire of superstition and political misery. It would make them independent and free, and, above all things, it would teach them the blessings of a Government that maintained a strict separation of religion and politics. And if American politics, he argued, were not all that some people thought it should be, it was because the American people had set themselves a standard far above that adopted by any other nation in the world. Every other country, he said, had a more or less unfavorable record, for which it is trying to make amends at this late hour, whereas the United States had nothing of that sort to live down, and could begin with a clean score, which there would be but little difficulty to maintain unblemished.

Mr. King was followed by Prof. I. A. Hourwich, formerly Professor of Political Economy at the University of Chicago, and now an attorney in this city, who spoke from what he called "An Anti-Imperialistic View." He declared himself entirely opposed to the extension or expansion of American territory. He said in part:

"I fully agree with the preceding speaker on but one point, and that is that no harm would result to the American laboring man from any competiton which might be offered by the laborers of Hawaii or the Philippines. America has nothing to fear from foreign competition, as far as labor is concerned. It can surround its industries with a Chinese wall of protection, but it cannot crowd out the workingmen of other nations. At the same time, why should the United States, with so vast a territory still undeveloped, extend its territory thousands of miles away and draw upon its resources, sadly needed at home, to maintain possessions that cannot by any means be profitable?

"Before this war is over, we shall have a standing army of 200,000 men, if not more, and we shall need every one of these men to hold any territory that we may acquire on distant shores. It has long been the boast of the American people—and than this boast there was none more justifiable—that with a population of 70,000,000 souls we had no standing army to speak of, no more men at least than were absolutely necessary to make a show of enforcing law and order. And now with the coming into possession of a few miserable islands it will become necessary to maintain at public expense, the burden of which cannot fail to fall on the shoulders of the workingman, a vast army of men—to create in other words at one stroke what has hitherto been mercifully spared us—a military power.

"What such an institution must ultimately result in is not difficult to foretell. Every one will admit that our Republic is no longer what it once was or what it was intended to be—a democratic Government of, by, and for the people. It has become, rather, an oligarchy, with a few powerful men at the helm. This oligarchy, backed by a military power, would become doubly dangerous and entirely contrary to our ideas of self-government. Such a calamity must not be allowed to thrust itself upon an intelligent, thinking people.

"Another feature that makes annexation highly undesirable is the fact that with the acquisition of territory we at once become burdened with a class of people to whom our ideas of life and government are utterly unknown, and in many instances perhaps repulsive. It would be ridiculous in the extreme to imagine for one moment that to such people we could extend the great privilege of the franchise. Therefore it becomes evident that we would have what we have not had since the days antedating the civil war—an enfranchised and disfranchised people in our country. A population that cannot be endowed with political rights is naturally undesirable, and it would be our duty to teach them. A class of men would at once spring up who would undertake this tutelage—and is it necessary to add to their own advantage and political aggrandizement? We should in a very short time be compelled to contend with a formidable array of political freebooters, who would find food on the bodies of the American workingman.

"Briefly summed up, then, no good whatever can come from the annexation of foreign territory the people of which can never be in sympathy with us or even be our equals. It would load a burden on the Government that it would be difficult to shake off, and it would add another lot of political problems to the already large number with which we are wrestling at present."

James K. Paulding concluded the discussion with a short tak on "Neither Washington's Policy Nor Imperialism."

## CASUALTIES AT A SMALL FIRE.

### Young Men Injured at a Midnight Blaze on Tenth Avenue.

A blaze, attended with considerable incident, destroyed about $1,200 worth of property at 806 and 808 Tenth Avenue, shortly after midnight yesterday. Flames were discovered in the rear of the stationery store of George Sabolsky by a party of young men. Charles Haseman, one of the party, in attempting to break the glass of the door with his foot, was so badly cut that he went to Roosevelt Hospital to have the wound dressed.

Adjoining was a low building in which Thomas Stokes had a coal office, to which the flames spread. Next to the coal office, at 210 Tenth Avenue, lived Adolph Blitz, a shoemaker, and his wife and two children. Joseph Dunn of 826 Tenth Avenue, and Charles Hollister, a young man from Pennsylvania, heard that the Blitz family were in peril and attempted to reach them by climbing. Both at the same time swung up to a big sign on the level with the second floor, and the result was that the sign was torn from its fastenings and fell upon them. Hollister was only slightly bruised, but Dunn fractured his left arm and was sent to Roosevelt Hospital. Blitz and his family were pulled into safety by Policeman Benjamin Smith of the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

## THE RIGHTS OF MARSHALS.

### Justice Freedman Defines Their Powers to Arrest Under the Charter.

A legal opinion to which considerable interest attaches was handed down yesterday by Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part II., regarding the case of Giuseppe Bicinelli, who was arrested in Brooklyn on July 25, by a Marshal of the Borough of Manhattan, by virtue of an execution against his body for $25, issued upon a judgment recovered in the Municipal Court. An effort was made upon habeas corpus proceedings to release Bicinelli on the ground that a Marshal from the Borough of Manhattan had no right to go into another borough to make an arrest.

Justice Freedman decided that in accordance with the provision of the charter of Greater New York the Municipal Court had jurisdiction to render the judgment upon which the execution in question was issued, and that the Marshal had the right under it to take the body of the relator in the Borough of Brooklyn.

### Fireworks at Manhattan Beach.

For the benefit of the many persons whom the threatening weather on Saturday deterred from seeing the Fourth of July fireworks at Manhattan Beach, the entire programme of Saturday will be repeated to-

## FRENCH LINE'S NEW CONTRACT.

### The Senate Adopts It After a Pledge that Faster Vessels Will Be Put On for 1900.

PARIS, July 5.—The Senate to-day adopted the mail contract with the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, between Havre and New York, after M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, had declared that the convention arrived at between the Government and the company would enable the latter to offer American visitors to the exposition of 1900 the use of rapid and comfortable steamers.

## WELLMAN ARCTIC PARTY SAILS.

### The Expedition Leaves Solombola for Franz-Josef Land.

ARCHANGEL, July 5.—The arctic expedition headed by Walter Wellman, which left Tromsoe, Norway, on June 26 last, has sailed from Solombola, a town near here, for Franz Josef Land, after taking on board eighty-three Siberian dogs.

## IRISH TAX RESOLUTION LOST.

### Unionists Support John Redmond's Demand for Redress.

LONDON, July 5.—In the House of Commons this evening, after a two nights' debate, the resolution of Mr. John Redmond, (Parnellite,) member for Waterford, demanding a redress of the disproportion taxation system in Ireland, was rejected by a vote of 286 to 144.

The minority included the Liberal leaders and Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member for York City; Lieut. Col. Saunderson, member for North Armagh; Mr. H. C. Plunkett, member for South Dublin, and other Unionists.

## BISMARCK'S HEALTH BETTER.

### His Doctor's Decline to Let Him Receive Any Deputations.

LONDON, July 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"Prince Bismarck's health is a trifle better, but the utmost care is still imperative, and his medical attendants declined to let him receive any deputations."

### London Stock Broker Fails.

LONDON, July 5.—Charles Ketchloe, a stockbroker, with an office in the Stock Exchange Building, has failed.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Decrease in Receiverships.

The rapid decrease in the number of railroad receiverships within the past two years has been of such a remarkable character that railroad statisticians are beginning to compile statements relating thereto. In the Spring of 1894 receivers controlled in this country 210 roads, embracing about 20 per cent. of the total mileage of the United States. In January, 1896, only about 17 per cent. of the aggregate mileage was controlled by receivers, and at the beginning of the present year only a little over 7 per cent., or about 14,000 miles, of insolvent companies. Since the beginning of this year there have been only six small railway receiverships, while quite a large number of roads have been restored to the control of stockholders. They include Union Pacific, Memphis and Charleston, Central Washington, New Orleans and Northwestern, and nearly a score of others. During the next six months the number of receivership roads will be still further reduced.

### Northern Pacific Increases Wages.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 5.—General Manager Kendrick of the Northern Pacific has issued a notice to the effect that the wages of train employes over the entire system have been restored to the figure before the reduction in 1894. In view of the excellent financial showing by the company it was decided to restore wages without request from employes. The raise dates from July 1. Engineers and conductors will get an increase of about 15 per cent.

### Grand Central Station Enlarged.

Extensions upon the Grand Central Station are now practically completed, and the new upper stories will soon be occupied. These will be used entirely by the railroad company for its offices. The changes do not affect the waiting rooms or train shed of the building, which will be enlarged next Summer.

## MRS. CATHERINE REED DEAD.

### She Was a Familiar Figure to Morris Avenue Residents.

It was a sight made familiar by daily repetition to the residents of the neighborhood around Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to note aged Catherine Reed sitting in the yard of her humble home at that location every afternoon when the weather permitted, while her chickens and pet pig confidingly came to her to be fed. Yesterday she took her accustomed seat, but a neighbor noticed that she appeared entirely motionless. He went inside the inclosure and found her dead. The Coroner said death was due to old age.

The Reed homestead was but a tiny hut of two rooms, set apart from the more ostentatious abodes of the neighbors, and with a small courtyard inclosed with a crumbling wooden fence. Mrs. Reed was seventy-eight years old. When her son John married two years ago, and started another home in King's Bridge he begged the aged woman to come to them, but she said she had lived so long in that tiny hut that her heart failed her to move. She, however, insisted that her son and his wife leave her, and she turned for company to the chickens and the pet pig.

## LOUISVILLE INSURANCE LOSSES.

### Risks on the Globe Refining Company's Plant Burned Sunday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—The following insurance was involved in the plant and stock of the Globe Refining Company, burned Sunday evening, and which will be rebuilt at once:

Scottish Union, $4,400; Imperial, $3,000; Scottish Union, $3,000; Mutual Fire, $1,800; Teutonia, $1,500; Home, $1,000; Germania of New Orleans, $2,500; Caledonian, $1,500; Queen, $1,000; Manhattan, $1,000; North German, $1,200; Rochester German, $1,500; Erie, $1,500; Citizens' of St. Louis, Mo., $2,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', $2,500; Norfolk, $1,500; Greenwich, $1,000; Aachen & Munich, $2,000; Aetna, $3,500; Caledonian, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Hamburg Underwriters, $1,500; Caledonion, $500; American of Philadelphia, $1,500; London and Lancashire, $2,000; Home, $2,000; Lancashire, $1,500; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $2,500; Louisville, $1,000; Niagara, $3,000; National of Hartford, $3,625; Franklin, $800; German Security, $400; Pennsylvania Fire, $600; English-American, $2,500. Total, $65,825.

## WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

### Benziger—Lytton.

Miss Gertrude Lytton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lytton of Chicago, was married yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to August Benziger. Mr. Benziger is a son of the late publisher, Adelrich Benziger. The ceremony was performed in the cathedral chapel by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. T. F. Myhan, secretary to the Archbishop, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey. The Archbishop wore a magnificent chasuble of white satin, ornamented with seed pearls, and bordered with forget-me-nots and flowers woven in silk. His miter was of silver cloth, embroidered with gold. After the marriage ceremony nuptial mass was celebrated, in which the Archbishop officiated.

As the marriage was strictly private, only members of the families and near relatives were present, among whom were Nicholas Benziger, Louis Benziger, Bruno Benziger, Mrs. Louise Benziger, Mrs. H. Schwartzburger, Mr. Lipman, and the mother and brother of the bride. A wedding breakfast was served at Delmonico's.

Mr. Benziger is an artist, possessing great talent as a portrait painter. He has studied abroad and painted portraits of titled people of Europe.

### Loughran—Seward.

Miss Kathryne Seward, daughter of Thomas Seward of 427 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, and Frank J. Loughran of Manhattan, were united in marriage last evening in the Church of the Holy Name, Prospect Avenue and Prospect Park. The rector, the Rev. Father Thomas O'Reilly, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Kathleen Reilly as maid of honor, and Frank E. Blake accompanied the bridegroom as best man. A reception followed at the home of the bride's father.

## RED CROSS SOCIETY'S WORK

### Help of Female Nurses in Army Hospitals Refused by the Military Authorities.

### OFFER OF A COUNTRY HOUSE

### Supplies Wanted at the Front—Large Consignments to Go on the Port Victor—New Ambulances to be Sent This Week.

The following response was received Monday by the Red Cross Society from its agent in Jacksonville in reply to a telegram asking if the assistance of Red Cross female nurses would be acceptable to the Surgeon in charge of the military hospital:

"Col. Maus is emphatic in his statement that no women nurses will be permitted in camp or field hospitals under any circumstances. This the Colonel states is the attitude of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg and of the medical men of the army in general."

A similar reply was received from Agent Gill at Chickamauga.

The following telegram was received from Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn:

"The United States ship Relief is now on the way to Santiago with twenty-five surgeons and ample medical supplies. No wounded will be sent to Miami."

Miami is the place in Florida where a Red Cross hospital has been presented by Henry M. Folger. Notwithstanding the telegram the construction and equipment will proceed without interruption. The work will be finished by next Saturday.

Stephen E. Barton was yesterday notified that James Armstrong of 17 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street had offered the society the use of his country house as a hospital. The house is situated at Centre Hill, Fla., and is situated 70 miles north of Tampa. It is surrounded by 300 acres of land is situated on the narrowest part of the peninsula, and occupies the highest point of land in the State. It is within easy reach of several railroads, and the roads about the country are described by Mr. Armstrong as being "as good as those in Central Park." The building is a three-story frame structure, containing twenty rooms. There is an ice factory in the vicinity. The building will be accepted.

Mr. Barton yesterday received the following cable dispatches:

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 4.—Tell Barton Clara Barton is at front. Lesser is here at work. United Government Hospital says they need fifty more nurses, ten good women assistants, and ten good men assistants, in addition to those summoned; also 500 equipped cots, 1,000 single yards iodoform gauze, 1,000 yards plain gauze, 1,000 pounds absorbent cotton, and lighting apparatus.

Pajamas and nightgowns much needed. Major Le Gard, surgeon in charge, suggests movements transport ship. Has Mozart left? Telegraph Charley Cottrel, New Orleans, to come to Santiago immediately.

PIERSON.

### Sufferings of Soldiers at the Front.

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 4.—Kennan and Egan reached here yesterday. Five more of us came to-day by army wagon and on foot. Eight hundred wounded have reached this hospital from front since Friday morning.

Surgeons and litter squads have worked night and day. Hospital accommodations inadequate, and many of the wounded lie on water-soaked ground without shelter or blankets, so our supplies are a godsend. Have barrels of gruel and malted milk, and given food to many soldiers who had none for three days. Hubbell goes back to steamship to-night for more supplies.

Texas feeding refugees at Siboney, and will go to Guantanamo to-morrow with 50,000 rations for suffering people there, then go to Port Antonio for ice. Lesser and nurses doing splendid work in Siboney hospitals.

PIERSON.

Dr. J. W. O'Neill, the Philadelphia agent of the Red Cross, has notified Mr. Barton that the Philadelphia society will purchase the gauze asked for by Miss Clara Barton. It will be shipped on the St. Paul, which will also carry twenty-five packages of medical supplies to Santiago.

Treasurer Tappen received $899.13 yesterday to add to the Red Cross fund. Of this, $400 was collected and sent by Miss Polly Ogden, the fourteen-year-old daughter of D. B. Ogden of Tuxedo Park. Miss Ogden requested permission from Secretary Faure to collect, and the following letter accompanied the money:

"In your letter, granting me permission to collect funds for the Red Cross Society, you addressed me as 'Mrs. Mary Ogden.' I am not married, and am only a girl of fourteen, called for short, 'Polly.'"

Her collections are: Mrs. C. Evans, $50; D. B. Ogden, $50; Mrs. D. B. Ogden, $50; F. De P. Foster, $25; John F. Parsons, $25; Mrs. G. M. Ogden, $25; Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, $25; Edward M. Shepard, $20, and smaller collections amounting to $126. The other contributions are as follows: Red Cross Auxiliary, South Portland, Me., $50; Auxiliary, Morristown, N. J., $100; George F. Morgan, $50; Mrs. Francis H. Jencks, $100; National Prohibition Park Company, $32.38; Miss Teresa R. O'Donahue and Thomas Thatcher, $25 each; N. Sobel and Ruth A. Child, $5 each, and pupils of school at Liberty Corners, N. J., 75 cents.

The following general supplies were received at the storehouse, 552 Broadway: One barrel from Auxiliary No. 22, one bundle from Auxiliary No. 26, and a box from Mrs. Brooks, Ridgefield, N. J.

### Supplies on the Port Victor.

Mr. Chamberlain, in charge of the storehouse, had a large force of women and men hard at work yesterday preparing and shipping supplies to the transport Port Victor, as orders were received from Stephen E. Barton in the morning to have everything on board by 5 o'clock last evening. The Port Victor will leave at 10 o'clock this morning from Atlantic Basin, South Brooklyn, for Santiago. She will stop at Tampa long enough to take on a supply of beef and then will go direct to Cuba. She will carry a complete line of medical supplies, and will also have 600 cots, 100 of which are Metcalfe-Bliss equipped cots. The remaining 200 equipped cots will be sent immediately to the Flagler Hospital at Miami, Fla. The cots have been lengthened to 6 feet 4 inches.

The supplies that were sent to the transport yesterday were 25 cases of sheets, towels, bandages, and general hospital supplies; 5 cases of preserves, 6 cases of Pond's Extract, 3 cases of Platt's Chloride, 2 bales of bolsters, 1 case of mosquito netting and rubber sheets, and 1 case containing 500 palm leaf fans.

The Philadelphia Red Cross Society has shipped to Tampa two tons of medical supplies and clothing, to be taken on board the Port Victor on her arrival there.

A sample of the new Red Cross ambulances was placed on exhibition yesterday. The ambulances are very strong and heavy, and are about eight feet long. They are arranged so that four people may be carried at once, in two tiers. They are enameled in dark blue, and have the large yellow letters "U. S." and a red cross on the side. A tank for water is also carried, being under the driver's seat. They are built by Studebaker Brothers, South Bend, Ind. There are 100 of the ambulances, and they would have been sent on the Port Victor but for lack of room. They will go by the end of the week on another transport.

The Navy Department has notified the Red Cross Society that it is disposed to permit the Red Cross steamers to take coal from the navy vessels, if the society will guarantee to pay the bill as presented. Mr. Barton has wired the Navy Department that the society will furnish bonds, or deposit a certified check if necessary. President W. T. Wardwell has offered to become personally responsible for any amount that the society may spend.

### THE ICE PLANT AUXILIARY.

### Eight Hundred Tons of Ice to be Shipped to Santiago This Week.

The ice plant auxiliary of the Red Cross Society held an informal meeting yesterday morning at the residence of Miss Leverich, 80 East Sixteenth Street.

It has been decided, in conjunction with the Consolidated Ice Company, to send ice to Cuba at once. The ice is from the Kennebec River, Me., and is cut in 30-inch pieces. Eight hundred tons have already been placed on a schooner, which by the end of the week will be taken in tow of a seagoing tug to Santiago.

A load of lumber will be carried on the deck to be used in the construction of an ice plant, and which will also protect the ice from the sun's rays while en route.

It is the intention of the auxiliary to purchase more schooners and to send a supply of ice every two weeks. The schooner already bought cost $3,000, and the auxiliary has $5,500 in its treasury for future use.

## SHIPPING RATIONS TO CUBANS.

### First Cargo of Supplies to be Sent from New York on the Port Victor To-day—Fresh Meat.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The first shipload of supplies prepared by the Commissary Department of the army especially for Cuban consumption will be shipped from New York to Santiago via Tampa on the army supply ship Port Victor to-morrow. The Commissary Department has been delivering food supplies to the Cubans through various expeditions to the northern coast, such as that landed by Col. Dorst on the Florida at Port Banes, and the vessels of the fleet and Gen. Shafter himself have turned over quantities of provisions to Cubans on the south coast of the island. These were portions of the regular supplies issued for the army, but the food to be shipped by the Port Victor is the first time rations differing from the regular army ration have been made up by the department and sent from this country for the special use of the Cubans.

Commissary General Eagan, who has devoted considerable time and thought to the problem of carrying out the humanitarian side of the army's mission in Cuba, as represented in its obligation to feed the hungry there, has adopted a fixed ration for the Cuban relief branch of the Commissary Service. This ration differs from that furnished the American soldier in quantity, but not in quality. Its components will be of the best quality, but in view of the fact that the regular soldier ration is known to be more than a man can well eat in a day, the quantity to be issued to the Cuban beneficiaries of the Government will not be so large.

For each 100 Cuban rations, a ration being food for one man for a day, the proportions will be as follows: 100 pounds of cornmeal or 75 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of bacon, 6 pounds of coffee, 10 pounds of sugar, 4 pounds of soap, 4 pounds of salt, and 4 ounces of pepper. Where practicable, the Government will supply refrigerated fresh beef instead of bacon. The Port Victor's cargo of Cuban relief supplies will consist of between 1,150 and 1,200 tons, including 750,000 pounds of bacon, 562,000 pounds of flour, 750,000 pounds of cornmeal, 90,000 pounds of coffee, 150,000 pounds of sugar, 60,000 pounds of soap, 60,000 pounds of salt, and 3,750 pounds of pepper.

These rations are to be distributed to the Cuban troops at Santiago and to any of the inhabitants of the surrounding country who may be in need of food by the regular commissary officers under the direction of the General commanding. From now on they will be regularly supplied to all Cubans within reach of our forces. Commissary General Eagan will ship the first consignment of refrigerated beef for the army before Santiago, from Tampa, by the transports Mohawk and Mississippi, now under way to that port. The Port Victor will follow with another supply which will be taken on at Tampa. Another vessel, the Belgian King, is being examined in New York by an expert from the Commissary Department, with a view to her purchase for use as a refrigerator ship. If found satisfactory, she will be fitted up at once and set to running between Tampa and Santiago, to help keep the men of Gen. Shafter's army supplied with fresh meat.

## TO HELP FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

### Arrangements for the Concert at Carnegie Hall Complete.

Arrangements are completed for the entertainment at Carnegie Hall to-night for the benefit of the wives and families of the soldiers at the front, under the auspices of the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association and the Women's Patriotic Relief Association. Bourke Cockran will deliver an address on "The American Soldier," and he will be introduced by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who will preside. Adjt. Gen. Perry Belmont will possibly deliver a short address. Others who will assist are Miss Camille Darville, Jules Steger, Reginald Roberts, and the Broadway Theatre Orchestra, Ernst Meyer, conductor.

The officers of the association received a letter yesterday from a Naval Militiaman on board the Yankee requesting them to hand an inclosed check for $30 to his wife. The request was complied with. The demands upon the organization continue, and at present average thirty daily.

### New England Women's Association.

The New England Women's Association held an executive meeting yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Hotel. The committee, which has taken up the war relief work, has been named the War Relief Commission of the New England Women's Association, and will co-operate with the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association. Since its formation seventy families have been aided. Desk room has been taken at 27 West Thirty-third Street with the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, and hereafter all applications will be received there. A special branch which has been formed is the Children's War Relief League, with Mrs. R. C. Coleman of the mother society as President. The children are the sons and daughters of the members of the New England women. They will purchase clothes and other articles required by the soldiers' children.

## FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

### Bale of Cotton to be Sold at Auction on the Cotton Exchange.

Deputy Quartermaster Col. Kimball received the following yesterday morning from Quartermaster Gen. M. I. Ludington at Washington:

"Prominent citizens of New Orleans have sent to President of the United States by express a bale of cotton to be sold at public auction on the Cotton Exchange in New York for benefit of the Hospital Fund. This bale of cotton will be furnished to Col. Kimball immediately upon its arrival in Washington and the Administration would like the matter to be given sufficient prominence to secure the largest amount possible from the proceeds of the sale."

### Liederkranz Society's Efforts.

The Relief Committee of the Liederkranz Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon. There are now 175 members, and the number is constantly increasing. The Treasurer reported $40 in the bank and expenditures of $75. It was decided to hold a garden party at the home of Mrs. Henry M. Haar, 450 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, the proceeds of which will be used for relief work.

### Gen. Frank Goes to Chickamauga.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, who has been stationed at Governors Island, in command of the Department of the East since Gen. Merritt left for Manila, left for Chickamauga yesterday, where he will assume command of an army corps. He was accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Leroy S. Lyon. Brig. Gen. Gillespie, who succeeds Gen. Frank as commander of the Department of the East, has appointed as one of his aides Lieut. Herman C. Schumm of the Second Artillery, United States Army. Major J. P. Story, Ordnance Officer of the department, will temporarily perform the duties of Lieut. Col. Claus, who has joined Gen. Miles's staff.

### The Port Chalmers Put in Commission

The steamship Port Chalmers, which has been refitted at the navy yard as a supply ship, was put in commission yesterday. Capt. J. P. Merrell took charge of the vessel. The old ram Alarm, which was used in the civil war, and which has been lying in the yard for several years, was towed away yesterday and is to be sold for old iron.

### Rhode Island Men for the Jason.

Rear Admiral Erben yesterday prepared the detail of men formerly of the Naval Militia to man the Jason, now at the League Island Navy Yard. Rhode Island men were selected, many of them being on her now. She will go to Hampton Roads.

### The Belled and Sashed Buzzard.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

For some time an unaccountable noise at certain hours of the day has disturbed the comfort and tranquillity of many a mind in one neighborhood of King George County, and at the moment when many were about ready to accept the theory that these invisible sounds of mournful, mingled music were "war signs from Heaven," a buzzard sailed close by, with a combination bell swinging from its neck, "jingling" forth in "touching tones," and—the mystery was solved. The belled buzzard also had long streamers, or sashes, suspended from its neck and tail, but whence it cometh or whither it goeth is not known here.

## W. K. CARLISLE DEAD.

### Eldest Son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle Passes Away at His Father's Home.

William Kinkead Carlisle, eldest son of ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, died late Monday night at the residence of his father, 4 South Washington Square, after an illness lasting just one week. Death resulted from a complication of typhoid fever and subacute bronchitis. Last Monday a week ago he visited his mother during the afternoon as usual, and while there complained of feeling badly. A physician was summoned at once, and Mr. Carlisle was immediately put under treatment. He steadily grew worse, and passed away quietly shortly before midnight on Monday.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle are now childless. They had two sons, the younger of whom, Logan Carlisle, died at his father's home, on Jan. 16 last.

William Kinkead Carlisle was born in Covington, Ky., March 19, 1858. He and his brother Logan attended the academy at Anchorage, near Louisville, Ky., for about three years, and then went to the Washington and Lee University, in Virginia, where they both graduated in the law. William afterward took a Summer course in law at the University of Virginia.

He practiced at Covington, Ky., for about three years, and then removed to Wichita, Kan., where he practiced until the organization of the Columbian Exposition Company of Illinois. During most of the time prior to the opening of the Chicago Exposition he was the official attorney of the company, and had supervision of all its contracts, granting concessions to exhibitors, and for the erection of buildings, for light, water, sewerage, telephone and telegraph service, railway service, &c.

After he resigned from this position he became a member of the law firm of Carlisle & Strong, at Chicago, and so remained until about two years ago, when he retired and opened an office alone.

On Oct. 1 last he removed to New York, and since then had been in the office with his father, at 30 Broad Street.

During most of the time while at Wichita he was President of the Fourth National Bank of that city. In 1883 he was married to Miss Mollie Noonan of Covington, who, with three children, survives him.

He was never a candidate for office, and took no part in politics except to make a few speeches in Kansas in 1887 and 1888.

## THE LOST IS FOUND.

### Little Mamie Chapman, for Whom the Police of Two Cities Were Looking, Safe at Home.

Little 5-year-old Mamie Chapman, who was lost by her mother in Jersey City on Monday evening, and for whom the police of both New York and Jersey City have been looking ever since, has been found, and is now safe at her home in this city.

Mamie's mother is a widow, whose husband died four years ago, leaving her with two boys and two girls, besides Mamie, who was then a baby. The mother was obliged to put her boys in an asylum at Sparkhill, Rockland County, and the two elder girls in another institution, but clung to the baby. Mrs. Chapman knew how to cook well, and secured a position as cook at very fair wages. So she put Mamie to board with Mrs. O'Shea, a kind old woman who lives on the top floor at 434 West Fifty-fourth Street, and who is called grandmother by all the neighbors on account of her kind, grandmotherly ways. Whenever Mrs. Chapman could get away from her work she always called to see her little girl. On Monday she had a day off, and took Mamie to see her brothers at Sparkhill. They returned to Jersey City on the 7:20 train in the evening and entered the ferryhouse. While waiting there Mrs. Chapman missed her purse, and so that he might search for it in the train she asked a kindly faced woman to take care of the child for a few moments.

It took Mrs. Chapman quite a time to make the search, and when she returned to the ferryhouse the boat had come and gone. Neither little Mamie nor the kind-looking woman could be seen. Mrs. Chapman became nearly frantic with grief and fright, and a policeman who questioned her took her to Police Headquarters, where a general alarm for the child was sent out. The mother returned to this city alone, and called at the Twentieth Street Station House, where she also reported her loss. The report was transmitted to Police Headquarters, which also sent out a general alarm. The poor mother hardly slept that night.

A little after noon yesterday a kindly faced woman, a little girl, and a policeman were seen walking up to the house where Mrs. O'Shea lives. A number of girls and women who stood near and saw them gave a cry of joy, "Why, there's Mamie," caught her up in their arms, and fairly covered her with kisses. The policeman's duty was done, and he returned to his station house. Four women hurried to fetch the mother, who was rejoiced at the sight of her missing daughter. The child did not seem to know that she had been lost and found, and took the unusually effusive caresses of the mother and other women and girls as simply something out of the ordinary, and wondered what it all meant.

The woman who had brought the child, after receiving the thanks of the mother, said she had waited a long time for her in the ferryhouse and thought she was not coming back, and so took little Mamie home with her, gave her a good supper, and put her to bed, feeling confident that if the mother did want her she would tell the police.

When the good Samaritan was about to go, little Mamie took her hand and wanted to go, too. "Let me go with you, granma; you gave me such nice candy," she pleaded. Her request, however, was not complied with.

## PRESSROOMS FLOODED.

### Cylinder in The World Building Broke, with Serious Results.

A cylinder used in running the hydraulic elevators in the World Building burst at 11 o'clock last night, and thousands of gallons of water ran through the building and into the sub-cellar containing the presses. The engineer failed to find the outlet for the water, and while he and his assistants were hunting for it the water poured in streams over the presses, disabling three of them and damaging many rolls of paper that were stored in the pressroom. Fortunately the presses had not started running off the edition, and the night force had not arrived. Had the accident happened an hour or two later much greater damage would have been done.

After groping around for about half an hour the outlet was found and the water turned into the sewer. It was then found that the water was three feet deep in the wells under the great presses, and this was pumped out. The elevators running to the editorial rooms on the eleventh floor of the building had to be stopped at once, and reporters, messengers, and visitors were forced to climb the eleven flights of stairs, causing great delay and inconvenience. It took about an hour to repair the damage and get the elevators in running order again.

## HIS SON PULLED THE TRIGGER.

### Joseph Richman of Newark Lost Three Fingers in a Singular Way.

NEWARK, July 5.—Joseph Richman of 416 Bank Street had three fingers of his right hand amputated at the City Hospital to-day. Richman had been firing off a shotgun yesterday to please his four-year-old son. After loading the gun he started to talk across the fence to a neighbor. He had his hand across the muzzle of the gun, the stock of which rested on the ground.

The four-year-old son, unnoticed, began to play with the trigger, and finally pulled it. There was a report, and the No. 6 birdshot with which the gun was loaded shattered Richman's hand. He walked to the City Hospital, where it was believed the hand could be saved, but to-day it was found necessary to amputate three of the fingers.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Philip Becker.

Philip Becker, twice a Republican Mayor of Buffalo, and in 1891 a Gubernatorial candidate at the Rochester State Convention against J. Sloat Fassett, died yesterday at Buffalo. He was a member of President Hayes's Electoral College.

Mr. Becker was born at Oberatterbach, in Rhenish Bavaria, in April, 1830. He was educated in the public classical schools of his native place. When seventeen years old he came to this country in company with a brother. The two having an uncle in Buffalo, naturally pushed on to that then frontier town, arriving there on May 25, 1847. Philip's first employment was in a grocery store for the modest sum of $4 a week.

It took the lad but a short time to absorb the language of the country and adapt himself to its ways. He was advanced from one post of responsibility to another, and in 1854 he went into business for himself at a prominent place on the chief business street of the city. From that adventure to the present time he has held a leading position in the business community of Buffalo.

In 1866 Mr. Becker turned his talent for business in the direction of fire insurance, with the result of organizing the well-known Buffalo German Insurance Company.

Mr. Becker's first dip into politics was made in 1875, when he was nominated by the Republicans for Mayor, to run against Albert P. Laning, one of the most prominent Democratic lawyers and politicians of Buffalo at that time. The Republicans carried the city under his leadership, greatly to the upsetting of the Democratic plans. Ten years later, 1885, he was again elected to the Mayoralty, and was re-elected in 1887, in the face of the bitterest opposition his opponents could rally.

### Mary B. Odenheimer-Fowler.

Mary B. Odenheimer, wife of Frank Fowler, the portrait painter, died Monday at Nutley, N. J. Mrs. Fowler was herself a painter of remarkable refinement. She was a daughter of Bishop Odenheimer, Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey. She studied art at an early age at the Philadelphia Art School, and then in Paris under Carolus Duran. She exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition and at the World's Fair, where her contribution was entitled "Marie." She was also an occasional contributor to the Academy, the Water Color Exhibition, and the Society of American Artists. Her last exhibit at the Academy was "Break, Break, Break." Her ideal heads were well-known, and were engraved and etched or reproduced by lithography many times. Her decorative studies received a diploma at the World's Fair.

Mrs. Fowler was also a voluminous contributor to the art periodicals of the country. Her technical papers on drawing and painting were far above the average, being the result of technical knowledge and of broad education such as few women possess; for besides her skill in painting, Mrs. Fowler was a linguist and a musician. She had also published several short stories, contributing mostly to THE NEW YORK TIMES when it was under the editorship of Henry J. Raymond.

### Dr. Joseph B. Elliott.

Dr. Joseph B. Elliott, one of the oldest and best known physicians of Brooklyn, died Sunday afternoon of heart disease at his home, 493 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Elliott was born in Sharon, Conn., seventy-seven years ago. He was a descendant of John Eliot, the first Indian missionary of that section. Dr. Elliott was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1863, and took charge of the State Insane Asylum at Trenton, N. J. He was connected with the Homeopathic School of Medicine. He had practiced in Brooklyn for forty-four years. His wife died four years ago. Dr. Elliott was consulting physician of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital and of the Brooklyn Nursery. Burial will be at Sharon, Conn., this morning.

### Jaques R. Stillwell.

Jaques R. Stillwell, son of Richard Stillwell, one of the first settlers on Long Island, died on Sunday night of heart disease at his home, Gravesend Beach. He was born there seventy-five years ago. For nearly fifty years he was engaged in farming. Funeral services will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the house. The Rev. Dr. Van Burch, rector of the Gravesend Reformed Church, of which he was a member, and to the construction of which he was a liberal donor, will officiate. The burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Stillwell leaves a wife and two sons. His brother, Abraham Stillwell, for many years fought John Y. McKane in Gravesend politics.

### Obituary Notes.

The Rev. DAVID MCFARLAND, aged eighty-eight, died at Oswego to-day. He was for many years pastor of the Baptist Church there, also at Oneida and Fairport. He served as Chaplain of the Eighty-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the civil war.

Dr. DAVID B. NELSON, a well-known citizen of New Hampshire, died at Laconia yesterday, aged seventy-five years. He was a graduate from the Harvard Medical School, and a veteran of the war of the rebellion. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters. Mrs. Hewey W. Blair of Washington is a sister of Dr. Nelson.

D. N. RICHARDSON of Davenport, Iowa, editor of The Democrat, died at Groton, Vt., Monday night. He had been in bad health for several years. Mr. Richardson was well-known throughout the West, having been at one time President of the Northwest Press Association. He was an ardent Democrat, and had been conspicuous in State politics.

RUDOLPH H. COLE, the only son of the late Col. Matthew W. Cole, died on Sunday evening of pneumonia at his home, 144 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-sixth year. He was the grandson of Capt. Cornelius Cole, who was one of the first settlers in Brooklyn. Mr. Cole was admitted to the bar in his twenty-first year, and was a member of the Bar Association, also of the Crescent and Lincoln Clubs of Brooklyn, and of the Royal Arcanum. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

Mrs. ISABELLA LINDSEY, an old resident of this city, died at her home, at 308 East Third Street, Monday, aged ninety-three years. She was born in Dalkeith, Scotland, and with her husband went to Canada about sixty-three years ago. A few years later they settled in New York. Mrs. Lindsey was the youngest of twelve children, and survived them all. Her hearing and sight were unimpaired until the end. She leaves one daughter, three grandchildren, and five great grandchildren. The funeral will take place to-day from the house, and the burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

JOHN HARRISON died Monday at his home, 99 Keap Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Harrison was born in Ireland eighty years ago, and came to this country when a boy. At the time of his death Mr. Harrison was engaged in shipchandlery at 167 and 169 South Street, Manhattan. Mr. Harrison accumulated several fortunes during his life, but they were lost in speculation. He was one of the first to start from New York in 1849 for California. He was a member with William Tweed of old "Big Six" Engine Company, thirty or more years ago. Mr. Harrison was twice married. There are five children by his second union.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is a fact that the English soldiers use Dr. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS as a preventative of all troubles of digestive organs.

Over 750 Physicians continually using CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters in their families is Guaranty of their Purity and Wholesomeness

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

## DIED.

CARLISLE.—On Tuesday, July 5, William Kinkead Carlisle, in the forty-first year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his father, 4 Washington Square North, on Thursday, July 7, at 10:30 A. M.

FOWLER.—At Nutley, N. J., July 4, 1898, Mary Berrien Odenheimer, wife of Frank Fowler.
Funeral service will be held at Grace Church, Nutley, on Wednesday, July 6, on arrival 9:45 A. M. train from West 23d St., and 9:52 A. M. train from Chambers St.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

McCAFFREY.—On July 3, 1898, at Minmurry, County Monaghan, Ireland, Sarah McCaffrey, for forty-five years a faithful friend in the family of the late John Punnett.

PARKER.—On Monday, July 4, at her late residence, No. 37 West 10th St., Jane W. Parker, daughter of the late John R. Parker, in the 81st year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Wednesday, July 6, at half-past 9 o'clock.

PHYFE.—July 3, 1898, Duncan Phyfe, son of the late William and Ann Phyfe, aged 70 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 487 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 3, of rheumatism of the heart, Edith Parish Ludlam, wife of Nathaniel Macrae Robinson, and youngest daughter of Henrietta Parish and the late Edward Ludlam.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 186 Amity Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 6, at 4 P. M. Interment at Oyster Bay, L. I.

SCHMIDT.—John William, eldest son of F. Leopold and Melenda P. Schmidt, in his 39th year.
Burial service at the residence of his parents, No. 54 East 75th Street, Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

WARE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 3, 1898, Amelia F. Ware, daughter of the late Carl Klauberg, beloved wife of Richard F. Ware and mother of Frederick A. and Edward A. Ware.
The funeral services will be held at her late residence, 138 West 88th St., on Wednesday, July 6, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn; 10:35 train.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

## ICE SOUTH OF LABRADOR.

### Peary's Voyage Facilitated, but Ocean Travel in Peril.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 5.—A schooner that arrived here to-day from Labrador reports that the entire coast was free from ice during the whole month of June. This should enable Lieut. Peary's expeditionary steamers, the Windward and Hope, to make easy runs far north.

The schooner reports, however, that immense bodies of ice are coming down the North Atlantic toward the track of ocean shipping. Her Captain counted 800 icebergs within a radius of forty miles from Penguin Island.

## DEATHS REPORTED JULY 5.

### Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. July. |
|---|---|---|
| APPLETON, H. M., 115 Madison Av | 24 | 5 |
| ADAMS, Anna M., 444 W. 57th St | 54 | 5 |
| ACKERMAN, F., 317 E. 54th St | 71 | 4 |
| BOYD, Elizabeth, 130 E. 119th St | 4 | 4 |
| BARATTA, Maria, 105 Sullivan St | 30 | 3 |
| BLUM, Esther, Man. State Hospital | 33 | 3 |
| BUGGY, John, 302 E. 84th St | 4 | 3 |
| BAUMAN, Mary, 133 Orchard St | 37 | 4 |
| BROWN, Samuel, 520 11th Av | 60 | 4 |
| BRITT, Rose T., 1,153 Ogden Av | 41 | 2 |
| BROWER, Carrie, St. Joseph's Hosp | 84 | 2 |
| CAMPBELL, Eugene, 457 W. 57th St | 1 | 3 |
| CASEY, James, 453 W. 28th St | 1 | 4 |
| CORBETT, H. F., 233 E. 100th St | 1 | 3 |
| CLARK, Elizabeth, 442 W. 33d St | 28 | 3 |
| CATORI, Susie, 125 Elizabeth St | 20 | 1 |
| CALLI, Agnes V., 430 W. 31st St | 1 | 4 |
| DONLIN, Agnes, 129 W. Houston St | 3 | 2 |
| DIAMOND, Charles, 187 W. 80th St | 38 | 1 |
| DEUFEL, John, 2,354 1st Av | 53 | 1 |
| DUNN, Mary, 446 W. 42d St | 63 | 3 |
| DEUTCH, Jacob, 325 E. 70th St | 4 | 3 |
| DUNAYSKA, Dorothea, 42 Essex St | 30 | 1 |
| DIGNORDI, R. F., 242 E. 75th St | 29 | 5 |
| DOTY, Naomi, Riverside Hospital | 6 | 3 |
| DEBOLD, Katharine, 614 E. 149th St | 29 | 2 |
| EISKAUT, Mary, 546 1st Av | 2 | 4 |
| ELY, Mackville, 38 Varick St | 51 | 1 |
| FITZGERALD, J., 301 E. 15th St | 20 | 4 |
| FULBROOK, Charles, 59 Vesey St | 1 | 4 |
| FANNY, Florence, Riverside Hospital | 4 | 3 |
| GALLAGHAN, P., House of Relief | 23 | 4 |
| GARRY, Bridget, Almshouse | 71 | 1 |
| GOETCHINS, W. L., 731 E. 143d St | 80 | 2 |
| GERSTL, Agatha, 26 E. 106th St | 53 | 5 |
| GRUEN, Mary, 197 6th Av | 52 | 3 |
| GEBHARD, Rosa, 447 10th Av | 32 | 4 |
| HOLMES, Daniel H., 1,674 Broadway | 82 | 4 |
| HUGHES, Bridget, St. Vincent's Hosp | 68 | 4 |
| HILL, Robert, 8 Perry St | 65 | 3 |
| HAMSHER, Samuel, 757 3d Av | 36 | 2 |
| HETZEL, Joseph, 328 E. 73d St | 42 | 4 |
| HENRICH, S., Home for Incurables | 55 | 2 |
| IRONS, Katie, 249 W. 61st St | 1 | 4 |
| INQUI, Pietro, 214 Chrystie St | 1 | 4 |
| JOURDREN, Laurent, 225 E. 41st St | 1 | 4 |
| JONES, Edward, 234 E. 40th St | 55 | 4 |
| JAMES, Elizabeth, 133 Washington St | 60 | 4 |
| KERR, Mary, Convent Sacred Heart | 64 | 3 |
| KRANK, Maria M., 311 6th St | 69 | 4 |
| KLEIN, Jennie, 440 E. 9th St | 32 | 3 |
| KEARNEY, Edward, Tarrytown | 40 | 2 |
| LEWIS, Mabel, 430 W. 56th St | 2 | 3 |
| LOCKWOOD, Henry C., 350 E. 13th St | 35 | 4 |
| LEDOME, Concetta, 507 E. 152d St | 2 | 4 |
| LANDY, William J., 195 Broadway | 55 | 2 |
| LINDSEY, Isabella, 308 E. 3d St | 93 | 4 |
| MOORE, Susan A., 111 W. 94th St | 62 | 2 |
| MISERE, Etienne, 108 2d Av | 27 | 2 |
| MATTHEWS, W. A., 1,373 Wash'n Av | 21 | 1 |
| MURPHY, John, Spuyten Duyvil | 60 | 3 |
| McGOVERN, Charles, 307 E. 27th St | 64 | 3 |
| McGREGOR, Hugh, Almshouse | 76 | 2 |
| McMUNIGLE, M., 1,345 Columbus Av | 29 | 4 |
| McDONNELL, J. A., 542 E. 142d St | 33 | 3 |
| McGOVERN, P., 613 King's B. Road | 23 | 3 |
| NEU, Silia, 2,478 8th Av | 1 | 3 |
| NIEMAN, Flora, 149 Alexander Av | 2 | 4 |
| OSBORN, Elizabeth, 144 E. 43d St | 37 | 4 |
| O'BRIEN, Kate, 244 E. 109th St | 1 | 4 |
| PARLO, Gagliano, 506 E. 14th St | 34 | 3 |
| PHELAN, Mary, Almshouse | 28 | 3 |
| PAQUELLA, G., 23 Pell St | 26 | 3 |
| PARKER, Jane W., 87 W. 10th St | 80 | 4 |
| PAETSCH, Lena, 3,052 3d Av | 24 | 4 |
| RAMSEY, Philip, 470 E. 152d St | 65 | 4 |
| REEDER, S. F., 834 W. 21st St | 48 | 3 |
| REISNER, Kersh, 160 Allen St | 1 | 4 |
| ROSS, Roderick, 143 W. 47th St | 35 | 3 |
| RUCKERT, John P., 1,568 Avenue A | 33 | 4 |
| ROTUNDO, Domico, 400 E. 113th St | 1 | 3 |
| SCHOLL, Kate S., 237 W. 66th St | 2 | 3 |
| SCHOLL, Gertrude, 429 W. 40th St | 66 | 3 |
| SEIGEL, Samuel, 185 Clinton St | 2 | 3 |
| SCHNEIDER, George, Brooklyn | 28 | 3 |
| SCHWARZ, Frank, 245 W. 80th St | 40 | 4 |
| SILBERMAN, Harr- 186 Ludlow St | 1 | 3 |
| ST. DENNIS, Joseph, 9 Chatham Sq | 38 | 3 |
| SHAHEEN, M. A., 23 Washington St | 6 | 2 |
| SULLIVAN, D., 793 Washington St | 1 | 5 |
| SPATZ, Joseph, 532 6th St | 41 | 4 |
| STAPLETON, Patrick, Hart's Island | 63 | 2 |
| SYOYPAUCK, M., William's Bridge | 5 | 2 |
| TURNER, Juliette A., 325 5th Av | 79 | 3 |
| TUCKER, Maggie, 319 W. 42d St | 22 | 3 |
| TAUHSCHI, Moses N., 411 Grand St | 84 | 3 |
| TWYNAN, Henry W., 497 W. 124th St | 9 | 3 |
| TEFFT, David C., 691 Cole St | 42 | 2 |
| TURNER, Henry, Bronxdale | 63 | 3 |
| VAN TINES, M. L., 622 Columbus Av | 51 | 4 |
| VANDEROEF, W. A., 698 E. 145th St | 46 | 2 |
| WISEMAN, W. D., Riverside Hosp | 9 | 4 |
| WILTGES, Lena, 1,045 Avenue A | 28 | 4 |
| WAGNER, Lena, 341 W. 44th St | 53 | 4 |
| WYLE, Thomas A., 44½ Morton St | 1 | 5 |
| WILLIAMS, John J., 1,565 3d Av | 71 | 3 |
| ZINGERMAN, Christian, 2,286 2d Av | 45 | 3 |
| ZEIGLER, Louisa, 586 Eagle Av | 6 | 2 |

### Brooklyn.

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. July. |
|---|---|---|
| AVIDON, Nettie, 276 Thatford St | 1 | 4 |
| BUTTERSBY, Annie, 1,116 Manhattan Av | 1 | 4 |
| BECKER, Eva, 169 Scholes St | 66 | 4 |
| BRENNAN, Mary, 117 Graham St | 63 | 3 |
| BURGER, Herman, 1,159 Broadway | 73 | 3 |
| BECK, Marie, 1,046 Flushing Av | 1 | 4 |
| BUTLER, Elizabeth, 217 Division Av | 72 | 3 |
| CREVELING, Francis, 369 Pacific St | 49 | 2 |
| CIPOLLI, Almira, 212 Prospect St | 1 | 4 |
| COLE, Randolph, 326 Schermerhorn St | 44 | 3 |
| COURTMAN, Elizabeth, 653 Baltic St | 32 | 3 |
| CONNELLY, Matthew, 682 Warren St | 52 | 3 |
| CONWAY, John, 270 Bond St | 22 | 4 |
| DE CASTRO, Johanna, 185 Dikeman | 80 | 3 |
| DAVIS, Mary, 864 Dean St | 30 | 4 |
| DENOUN, Arthur, 11 Bradford St | 1 | 4 |
| DEMPSEY, Joseph, 276 Herkimer St | 1 | 4 |
| DUTTIE, Bridget, 100 DeKalb Av | 24 | 4 |
| FOX, John, 482 Baltic St | 76 | 2 |
| GABRIEL, Christina, 260 Humboldt St | 71 | 4 |
| GREENE, W. J., 1[illegible] Fanchon Place | 6 | 3 |
| GAGEN, Bridget, 501 Hicks St | 36 | 3 |
| GABRIELSON, C., 54 Van Dyke St | 1 | 5 |
| HELMSTADT, Katie, 606 Kosciusko | 27 | 4 |
| HUDSON, Esther, 905 Myrtle Av | 64 | 4 |
| HOFFMANN, C., 614 Glenmore Av | 70 | 4 |
| HENDERSON, M., 302 Clermont Av | 28 | 3 |
| HANSEN, Ella, 1,155 60th St | 1 | 3 |
| HOPE, William, 129 Eckford St | 1 | 3 |
| HOLZHERR, Annie, 303 Hamburg Av | 73 | 4 |
| HEMPSTEAD, ——, 26 Judge St | 1 | 4 |
| KENNEDY, Elizabeth, 667 Henry St | 1 | 4 |
| KERRIGAN, Marianna, 248 Adams St | 72 | 2 |
| KRUPP, Maria, 161 Graham Av | 1 | 4 |
| KOOS, Lena, 28 Central Av | 5 | 4 |
| KERN, Adam, 374 Ralph St | 40 | 4 |
| KIP, Selma, 251 Bainbridge St | 65 | 3 |
| LANG, Elizabeth, St. Peter's Hosp | 52 | 4 |
| LUTZEL, Erich, 74 State St | 1 | 3 |
| MATZ, Sophia, Central Hosp | 84 | 4 |
| MACCOY, James, 207 Hudson Av | 62 | 4 |
| MURPHY, Arthur, 55 Cumberland St | 1 | 3 |
| MICHELS, Louisa, 66 Middleton St | 62 | 3 |
| MUGGIA, Maggie, 289 N. 9th St | 3 | 3 |
| MACY, Frances, 110 Marion St | 25 | 3 |
| McDONNELL, John, 246 Montrose Av | 1 | 4 |
| McGRATH, Margaret, 117 S. 5th St | 66 | 3 |
| McCUE, Margaret, 188 N. 8th St | 69 | 3 |
| NAUGHTON, Thomas, 500 Court St | 38 | 3 |
| NETH, John, 34 Herbert St | 1 | 4 |
| NIERISH, Henrietta, 25 Locust St | 51 | 3 |
| PREIS, Herman, 195 Grove St | 1 | 4 |
| PURCELL, W., 114 Smith St | 45 | 2 |
| PARSON, Anna, 990 Fulton St | 17 | 3 |
| PHYFE, Duncan, 487 Franklin St | 70 | 3 |
| QUINN, Edward, 124 4th Place | 1 | 4 |
| ROTH, F. W., 211 6th Av | 46 | 3 |
| RAMHOFER, Sarah, 945 3d Av | 1 | 3 |
| REILLY, Bridget, 49 Franklin St | 22 | 4 |
| ROBINSON, Edith, 186 Amity St | 29 | 3 |
| RADENBERG, Johann, 343 Gold St | 71 | 4 |
| RANKIN, Robert, 321 Stagg St | 1 | 4 |
| RANTENHAUS, C., Wartburg Home | 73 | 4 |
| REHBERGER, V., 337 Stockton St | 71 | 3 |
| SIEBRECHT, John, 354 Ralph St | 87 | 3 |
| SLOANE, Lizzie, 187 Wythe Av | 1 | 4 |
| SADEGRAN, Ida, Long Island Col. Hosp | 36 | 3 |
| STILLWELL, J., Neck Road | 74 | 3 |
| SCHUMACHER, Martha, 21 Pellington Place | 1 | 4 |
| SIAS, Grace, 56 Shepard Av | 33 | 3 |
| STEINS, Emma, Bay 8th St. and Bath Av | 57 | 4 |
| SIEFKE, George, 81st St. and 3d Av | 44 | 3 |
| THODE, Walter, 675 Leonard St | 22 | 4 |
| UNKNOWN MAN, Methodist Episcopal Hosp | 32 | 1 |
| VEARY, Mary, 206 Sands St | 55 | 4 |
| WALL, Charles, 53 Hope St | 2 | 2 |
| WIENER, Rubin, 129 Varet St | 1 | 4 |
| WASEL, C., 226 Keap St | 45 | 3 |
| WEISENBURGER, J., 144 Atlantic Av | 25 | 4 |
| WOUZE, Henry, 97 N. 8th St | 1 | 3 |

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FINANCIAL.

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As already announced, a Plan for the Reorganization of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY affecting the above-named securities has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the Plan. Participation under the Plan of Reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities within such time as may be fixed by the Managers.

The Mercantile Trust Company, as Depositary under the Plan, is now prepared to receive deposits of securities, either at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, England.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company or its London agency above stated.

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Dated New York, June 29, 1898.

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London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

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Referring to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the holders of the securities of the above-named railroads are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned Advisory Committee, giving the amount of their holdings and stating how the same are held.

In order to deal with the holders of these leased line securities, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately and upon its merits. After hearing from the holders of a large proportion of each class of securities, the matter of adjustment will be considered.

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# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market opening buoyant, closing heavy.

Vim and vigor ruled during the first hour of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Activity developed, and on every side strength was shown. Throughout the whole list advances were scored, gains of 1, 2, and 3 per cent, showing all along the line. The story of Santiago's fleet bred buoyancy.

But before noon there came an outpouring of stocks in volume beyond any selling transactions known in Wall Street for a long time past, and under such pressure reactions were produced, with the sequel of dullness throughout the remainder of the day. Thus, though in a majority of cases net changes for the day show advances, the gains as a rule are fractional only.

⁂

Fairly stated, the day's market results were to most holders of securities disappointing. They had counted on just such enthusiasm as developed at the opening of the market, but could find no logical reason for subsequent declines. Industrious efforts were fashionable, therefore, among theorists seeking explanations for the flattening out of what at the start seemed to promise old-fashioned buoyancy.

One view was that speculators who bought stocks heavily at London on Saturday and on Monday in anticipation of inspiriting Fourth of July developments, sold out their entire holdings as fast as the market would yesterday absorb them, and attached to this view was the theory that the same trading element, in addition to letting go recently acquired holdings, had sold short on a large scale. And to some extent this idea doubtless has foundation.

Another effort at explanation represents that many of the most important of American financiers worked to head off a rise in the market for the reason that the good news helping values had found them unprepared to take advantage of it, that they were relatively without stocks, having been indisposed to assume risks pending the stand at Santiago. According to this theory, these powerful interests, naturally allied on the bull side, were holding the market in check so as to be able to get their own accounts into profitable position by accumulating stocks without paying too dearly therefor.

However fair or unfair various theories may be, one thing made certain in yesterday's market was that practically nine-tenths of the professional talent on the Stock Exchange is committed on the bear side, and that a short interest exists extensive much beyond what is the usual average.

⁂

Outside of the war situation, Wall Street practically discussed nothing. There was, though, considerable business news recorded during the day, and it was all encouraging.

⁂

Government bonds were firm, with no changes in the closing bid prices. There was a sale of $38,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅝@112⅝.

⁂

In State bonds, $6,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 102.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 1⅜ | Louis. & Nash. | ⅞ |
| Am. Tobacco | ¾ | Mo., Kan. & T. pf. | 1¼ |
| Canada Southern | 1⅜ | N. Y. Air Brake | 4¾ |
| Consol. Ice | ¾ | Pacific Mail | ½ |
| Del., Lack. & West. | 2½ | People's Gas, Chi. | ⅝ |
| Den. & Rio G. pf. | 1 | Rio G. West pf. | ½ |
| Detroit Gas | 1⅜ | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | ½ |
| Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. | 1⅜ | St. P., M. & M. | 1 |
| Erie 1st pf. | 1¼ | Southern Ry | ½ |
| Erie 2d pf. | ½ | Southern Ry. pf. | ¾ |
| Gen. Electric | ⅝ | Union Pacific | ⅛ |
| Great North. pf. | 1 | | |

Stocks Declined.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Malting Co. | ½ | Manhattan Con | ¾ |
| Am. Malt. Co. pf. | 2½ | Michigan Central | 1⅝ |
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | 1¼ | Mobile & Ohio | ½ |
| Am. Sugar Ref. | 1¼ | Pullman Car | 1¼ |
| B'lyn Rapid Transit | ⅛ | Reading 1st pf. | ⅜ |
| C., R. I. & P. | ⅝ | W. & L. E. pf., $1 | |
| Lake E. & W. pf. | ⅞ | asst. paid | ⅝ |
| Long Island | ⅜ | | |

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Ex. 4s | 1 | Pitts. & West. 5s | 6 |
| B'lyn Rapid T. 5s | 1½ | Rio G. W. 4s | 1½ |
| E., Lex. & B. S. 1st | 1 | W. N. Y. & P. gen. | 1 |
| N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. | 1 | | |

There were no declines.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $95,599,801; balance, $6,538,949; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $349,879.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, ⅞@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and irregular. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.84@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1⅛, to 37½; St. Paul, 1⅜, to 103⅛; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜, to 55¾; Atchison, ¼, to 14⅛; Illinois Central, ¼, to 109; Erie, ¼, to 14, and Reading, ¼, to 9⅞. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59½, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120. British consols sold at 111¾ for money and 111 13-16 for the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 86,780,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 2,180,000 marks, other securities increased 134,200,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 195,940,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 173.70; in Lisbon, at 79.50; in Rome, at 107.12.

### A NEW VANDERBILT DEAL.

Wall Street hears that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's trip abroad is more for business than for pleasure. According to friends, his arrival in London is likely to be followed by announcements of financial consequence almost as great as the Lake Shore deal.

### NORTHERN AND UNION PACIFIC.

Apparently there was the same sort of buying, directed by this same policy, of both Union Pacific preferred and Northern Pacific preferred yesterday. Of the former there were 15,900 shares dealt in, and of the latter 10,000 shares. Both stocks closed at the same prices as they did on Friday. In the opinion of some Wall Street observers the recent buying of both issues has been by the same people, who are apparently desirous of keeping down prices while picking up stocks.

### SUGAR TRUST WEAKNESS.

Sugar Trust was the first stock yesterday to develop weakness. When the rest of the market was strong, Sugar hung back, and when the general reaction came, Sugar Trust was the leader of the downward movement. Mysterious hints of imminent developments flit through Wall Street.

### MANHATTAN EXPECTATIONS.

Nearly 10,000 shares of Manhattan Elevated were traded in yesterday, and the stock made a fractional net loss for the day. Wall Street expected the publication of a favorable decision in Manhattan's tax case, and some of the buying at the close of last week, as well as early yesterday, was attributable to this expectation. Yesterday morning the stock sold up between 106 and 107. The failure of the decision to put in its appearance during business hours, however, helped along the bear campaign against Manhattan, and toward the close the short interest in the stock, already large, was materially increased.

### MR. KEENE'S RUBBER POOL.

Mr. James R. Keene is credited with being the head of a bull pool in Rubber Trust stocks. Mr. Keene is understood to have a call on about 20,000 shares of the common stock around 22, and he is therefore in position to make a neat profit on any stock that he may distribute around present prices.

### GOOD RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Railroad earnings reported yesterday were almost uniformly encouraging. Only one or two roads showed decreases. Rock Island's report for the month of June was especially good, showing an increase of over $210,000. Louisville and Nashville also made an excellent showing, increasing more than $187,000 for the month.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in June were made public last evening. They showed a decrease of $10,875, as compared with the corresponding period last year, but an increase as compared with the previous two years. The figures were $847,693, against $858,568 in 1897, $823,253 in 1896, and $684,453 in 1895.

Total earnings for the month of June were $2,746,322, against $2,718,558 in 1897, $2,601,939 in 1896, and $2,255,863 in 1895, increase respectively of $27,764, $144,383, and $490,459.

### RAPID TRANSIT EARNINGS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday was the most active stock on the list. Transactions in it aggregated more than 30,000 shares. It was decidedly strong early in the day on news of the large increases shown by the company during the past few days. The stock made a new high price at the opening, selling at 57. It closed, however, one-half point down from Friday's final figures.

Regarding Brooklyn Rapid Transit's progress, The New York News Bureau yesterday said:

"Brooklyn Rapid Transit earnings continue to show large increases. The earnings for yesterday have not yet been made up, but they were naturally largely interfered with by the afternoon storm. The officials, however, say that they will show a small increase over last year. The increase for Friday was $4,498; Saturday, $3,262; Sunday, $3,874, or a total increase for the three days of $11,634. An increase of only $400 for yesterday would make an average of $3,000 a day for the four days of the month of July. It is estimated by well-informed persons that the increase for the month of July will be fully $100,000. The earnings for the four days of July were made with the elevated railroad and other routes of travel in complete and active operation. The company shows a percentage of gains since operation across the bridge as follows: March, 14.50; April 12.35; May, 8.25; June, 17.17, or an average of increase of 13.05 per cent. for the four months.

### PULLMAN CALCULATIONS.

Wall Street devoted considerable time yesterday to figuring out the value of Pullman stock in view of the recently declared dividend. It was hard to find two calculations that agreed. The stock advanced sharply again, selling up to 216. It closed, however, 6 points lower, at 210.

### NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake yesterday rallied nearly 5 points on transactions of less than 500 shares. Apparently the recent decline in the stock's quotation was due to a "marking-down" process used by some of the insiders anxious to accumulate it at a lower level than then prevailed.

### BOND MARKET ACTIVE.

In the bond market yesterday there was much activity and strength, and in many instances new high records were made. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s sold at 104. Both Atchison issues were active and strong, and in the Texas Pacific mortgages the trading was heavy.

### GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

The news of the arrival of the first shipments of gold from Alaska this season had a favorable effect upon sentiment. It is believed in many quarters that sentiment induced by the production of gold in the Klondike will soon become an important factor in Wall Street.

### A NEW BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio's expenditures for improvements and new equipment during the régime of the receivers have been the subjects of much criticism. When Messrs. Cowen and Murray took the stand that it was absolutely essential to the upbuilding and rehabilitation of the Baltimore and Ohio property to have the proper facilities for getting and handling traffic—that it was necessary to improve the road physically before it could be improved financially—there was much objection by bondholders, who could not, for personal reasons, favor the issues of receivers' certificates that would take place ahead of the mortgages.

That the improvement policy is a wise one now makes itself evident, first in the steadily increasing earnings of the road and again in the physical condition of the property. Many changes have been made, and there is to-day practically a new Baltimore and Ohio. Its roadbed has been vastly improved, new rails have been laid, grades reduced, curves straightened, old wooden bridges replaced by modern iron and stone structures, new freight yards opened, and better facilities in every way afforded the shipper of freight. New and modern locomotives have been purchased and many new additions made to the company's rolling stock. Everywhere possible the rebuilding programme of the receivers has been carried out faithfully. And the results are just what were sought—bigger revenues.

### WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Decrease of $256,825 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Falling off in eastbound shipments from Chicago of 15,900 tons, as compared with previous week, and 4,600 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Business of the Western roads for the six months ended June 30 unprecedented.

Expected success of the brewers' consolidated plan.

Threat of officials of standard railroad lines eastbound from Chicago to enter the rate war unless settlement is soon effected.

Increase of $419,275 in exports from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $3,490,422, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $161,581 in Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville's estimated surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Report from Seattle that the Northern Pacific contemplates buying some of the property of the Pacific Coast Company, including the Seattle & Northern.

Grain exports from Philadelphia for the six months ended June 30, 7,000,000 bushels greater than for the same period last year.

Gain of $17,980 in Big Fours' surplus earnings for May, making an increase of $37,008 for eleven months of fiscal year.

Increase of $1,488 in Denver & Rio Grande's surplus for May, making an increase of $356,859 so far in the fiscal year.

### RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in June showed increases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg | $18,247 |
| Canadian Pacific | 66,000 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 8,100 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 37,300 |
| Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf | 31,237 |
| Kansas City Suburban Belt | 2,842 |
| Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis | 5,202 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 85,474 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 5,273 |
| St. Joseph & Grand Island | 3,622 |
| Toledo & Ohio Central | 3,615 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 5,910 |

⁂

The following showed decreases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lake Erie & Western | $16,956 |
| St. Paul | 10,875 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 700 shares of Phoenix sold at .11@.10@.13.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 200 Leadville at .11, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 200 Potosi at .06, 200 Small Hopes at 1.15, 500 Union Consolidated at .18.

On the Mining Exchange 7,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .002⅛@.002¼, 10,000 Gold Magnet at .002, 900 Lagonda at .24⅛@.23½@.24½, 25,000 Sentinel at .008½, buyer 30@.01, buyer 60@.007; 500 Waldorf at .05.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .65 | Hale & Norcross | .35 |
| Alta | .02 | Horn Silver | 1.35 |
| Belcher | .05 | Iron Silver | .50 |
| Best & Belcher | .10 | King. & Pem. Iron | .22 |
| Breece | .42 | La Crosse | .10 |
| Brunswick | .12 | Leadville | .09 |
| Chrysolite | .09 | Little Chief | .18 |
| Comst. Tunnel Co. | .02 | Mexican | .05 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .10 | Phoenix Gold | .12 |
| Crown Point | .05 | Potosi | .05 |
| Deadwood | .40 | Plymouth Con. | .08 |
| Enterprise Min. Co. | .35 | Savage | .03 |
| Father De Smet | .16 | Sierra Nevada | .25 |
| Gould & Curry | .05 | | |

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belcher | .02 | Occidental | .40 |
| Best & Belcher | .09 | Plymouth | .12 |
| Breece | .35 | Potosi | .02 |
| Brunswick Con. | .08 | Quicksilver | 1.00 |
| Belmont | .10 | Quicksilver pf. | 2.00 |
| Caledonia, B. H. | .50 | Savage | .10 |
| Chollar | .03 | Sierra Nevada | .40 |
| Crown Point | .05 | Standard | 1.60 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .15 | Small Hopes | 1.10 |
| Comst. T. Co. stock | .03 | Union Con. | .10 |
| Comst. T. Co. bonds | .03 | Utah | .01 |
| Comst. T. Co. scrip | .03 | Victor | 5.00 |
| Crescent | .04 | Yellow Jacket | .05 |
| Deadwood Terra | .30 | Argentum Juanita | .23 |
| Eureka Consol. | .10 | Alamo | .02 |
| Father De Smet | .17 | Anaconda | .40 |
| Gould & Curry | .05 | Cripple Creek Con. | .09 |
| Hale & Norcross | .40 | Creede & Cr. Creek | .03 |
| Horn Silver | 1.25 | Gold & Globe | .02 |
| Iron Silver | .67 | Golden Fleece | .20 |
| Kingston & Pem. | .18 | Mollie Gibson | .20 |
| La Crosse | .14 | Pharmacist | .04 |
| Leadville Con. | .10 | Portland | 1.10 |
| Little Chief | .20 | Specimen | .02 |
| Moulton | .20 | Union | .14 |
| Ontario | 2.50 | Work | .04 |
| Ophir | .14 | | |

MINING EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Magnet | .002 | Elkton | .92½ |
| Havana | .75 | Garfield Con. | .11 |
| Japan | 2.50 | Golden Fleece | .29 |
| Lagonda | .24½ | Isabella | .25 |
| Rocky Mountain | .05½ | Jefferson | .04½ |
| Waldorf | .05 | Justine | .02 |
| Yukon | .10 | Lillie | .86 |
| Alamo | .02½ | Mollie Gibson | .21 |
| Anaconda | .40 | Mount Rosa | .12½ |
| Anchoria Leland | .74 | Portland | .15 |
| Cripple Creek Con. | .09 | Sentinel | .006¼ |
| Cannon Ball | .003½ | Union | .16 |
| Copper Rock | .001¾ | Work M. & M. Co. | .03½ |

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 212 | 220 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 106 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 111 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 106 | 107 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 212 | 214 |
| Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s | 85 | 88 |
| Brooklyn El. common, when issued | 25½ | 26½ |
| Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued | 59 | 60 |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 106 | 108 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 107 | 110 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 80 | 82 |
| Buffalo Street Railway Con. | 109 | 111 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 110 | 113 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 48 | 50 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 97 | 100 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 335 | 345 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 60 | 64 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 90 | 91 |
| Kings County Elevated | 7 | 8 |
| Kings County Inc. | 8 | 9 |
| Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley) | 101 | 102 |
| New Orleans Traction common | 1½ | 2¼ |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 7 | 9 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 183 | 190 |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 115 | 117 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 108 | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 200 | 210 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 111½ | 114 |
| Union Railway stock | 175 | 200 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 14 | 17 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 92 | 94 |

Ferry Securities.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 89 | 91 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 106¾ | 108 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. 5s | 90 | 93 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 69 | 71 |
| Union Ferry | 40 | 41¾ |
| Union Ferry bonds | 100 | 102 |

Natural Gas.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 75 | 80 |
| Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s | 89 | 90¾ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 105 | 107 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 85 | 88 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 77 | 80 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock | 54 | 58 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 72 | 73 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock | 54 | 58 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 71 | 73 |

Illuminating Gas.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam common | 31½ | 32 |
| Amsterdam preferred | 75½ | 76 |
| Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 102 | 103 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 22 | 23 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 91½ | 92 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 104½ | 105 |
| Columbus Gas | 86 | 90 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 16 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 100 | 103¾ |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 76 | 79 |
| Mutual of New York | 340 | 345 |
| Madison (Wisconsin) stock | 56 | 60 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 112 | 114 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. | 106 | 108¼ |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock | 86 | 88 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st | 98 | 105 |
| People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on) | 101 | 105 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 35 | 38 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 90 | 93 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 38 | 41 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 76 | 78 |
| Standad Gas, New York, ex div. | 138 | 140 |
| Standard Gas preferred ex div. | 153 | 160 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 112 | 114 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 17 | 18 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds | 88 | 89 |
| Western Gas | 89 | 89¾ |
| Western Gas Company bonds | 102 | 104 |

Industrials.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 39 | 41½ |
| American Typefounders' | 38 | 40 |
| Barney & Smith common | 13 | 16 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 74 | 77 |
| Glucose common | 48¼ | 49 |
| Glucose pf. | 102¾ | 103½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 1 | 1½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 6 | 8 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 83 | 88 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds | 80 | 85 |
| International Paper common | 37 | 40 |
| International Paper, pref., ex div. | 85 | 86 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 112 | 113½ |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car | 9 | 11 |
| Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds | 84 | 86 |
| National Biscuit common | 30 | 31 |
| National Biscuit pf. | 91 | 92½ |
| Nicaragua Canal Con., new | 10 | 11½ |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 324 | 350 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 4 | 8 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 40 | 50 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 441 | 442 |
| Trenton Potteries | 9 | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 38 | 42 |
| Union Typewriter | 6½ | 8 |
| Union Typewriter 1s pf. | 93 | 95 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 82 | 85 |
| Wagner Car Company | 165 | 166 |

The Miscellaneous List.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds | 95 | 99 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 9 | 13 |
| Central and South American Tel. | 103 | 104½ |
| Commercial Cable stock | 170 | 180 |
| Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| Electric Vehicle common | 8 | 10½ |
| Electric Vehicle pf. | 70 | 80 |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 69 | 73 |
| Iron Steamboat | 2½ | 4¾ |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 55 | 60 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 30 | 40 |
| Metropolitan E., Chicago, 1st 5s | 54 | 55 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 147 | 151 |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company | 112 | 117 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 30 | 33 |
| Wool Exchange | 110 | 120 |

### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG— | | | |
| Mileage | 339 | 340 | 340 |
| 4th week June | $95,775 | $77,528 | $85,787 |
| Month | 320,848 | 258,427 | 285,957 |
| Fiscal year | 3,701,357 | 3,347,276 | 3,179,774 |
| CANADIAN PACIFIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 6,568 | 6,476 | 6,444 |
| 4th week June | $668,000 | $602,000 | $511,000 |
| Month | 2,124,000 | 1,999,000 | 1,663,000 |
| From Jan. 1 | 11,582,165 | 9,711,117 | 10,147,432 |
| CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS— | | | |
| Mileage | 648 | 648 | 521 |
| 4th week June | $76,100 | $68,000 | $66,679 |
| From July 1 | 4,149,247 | 3,857,533 | 3,296,043 |
| COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO— | | | |
| Mileage | 346 | 346 | 329 |
| Month June | $215,845 | $213,056 | $196,989 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,225,148 | 1,115,120 | 1,219,570 |
| DENVER & RIO GRANDE— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,666 | 1,666 | 1,666 |
| 4th week June | $219,800 | $182,500 | $205,000 |
| Month | 685,300 | 597,100 | 637,200 |
| Fiscal year | 8,081,300 | 6,794,100 | 7,517,846 |
| DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN— | | | |
| Month June | $30,927 | $25,605 | ...... |

From July 1 the gross earnings amount to $424,812.

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF— | | | |
| Mileage | 814 | 644 | 339 |
| 4th week June | $78,188 | $46,951 | $22,471 |
| Month | 251,375 | 155,746 | 60,275 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,555,605 | 883,906 | 306,175 |
| KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT— | | | |
| Mileage | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 4th week June | $10,745 | $7,903 | $10,893 |
| Month | 37,778 | 27,100 | 60,275 |
| From Jan. 1 | 224,680 | 169,148 | 151,499 |
| LAKE ERIE & WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 725 | 725 | 725 |
| 4th week June | $72,132 | $89,088 | $88,809 |
| Month | 250,551 | 289,627 | 289,962 |
| Fiscal year | 1,645,838 | 1,631,096 | 1,696,822 |
| LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS— | | | |
| Mileage | 372 | 372 | 372 |
| 4th week June | $34,273 | $29,071 | $34,895 |
| Month | 119,029 | 105,567 | 123,523 |
| From Jan. 1 | 729,451 | 653,859 | 707,269 |
| LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,985 | 2,975 | 2,956 |
| 4th week June | $602,070 | $516,596 | $502,913 |
| Month June | 1,848,645 | 1,660,651 | 1,648,388 |
| Fiscal year | 21,964,938 | 20,372,308 | 20,390,711 |
| MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,197 | 2,197 | 2,060 |
| 4th week June | $204,167 | $198,894 | $234,664 |
| Month | 665,720 | 645,713 | 757,400 |
| From July 1 | 12,047,236 | 11,478,315 | 11,036,987 |
| ROCK ISLAND— | | | |
| Mileage | 3,568 | 3,571 | 3,571 |
| Month June | $1,445,019 | $1,233,301 | $1,220,303 |
| From April 1 | 4,451,148 | 3,556,506 | 3,582,597 |
| ST. JO. & GRAND ISLAND— | | | |
| Mileage | 251 | 251 | 251 |
| 4th week June | $17,682 | $14,060 | $10,950 |
| Month | 77,186 | 65,650 | 46,450 |
| Fiscal year | 1,230,732 | 939,089 | ...... |
| ST. PAUL— | | | |
| 4th week June | 847,693 | 858,568 | 823,253 |
| Month | 2,746,322 | 2,718,558 | 2,601,939 |
| Fiscal year | 34,198,655 | 30,486,764 | 32,678,628 |
| TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 371 | 371 | 367 |
| 4th week June | $43,096 | $39,481 | $52,452 |
| Month | 149,450 | 145,178 | 163,447 |
| From Jan. 1 | 855,098 | 806,862 | ...... |
| WHEELING & LAKE ERIE— | | | |
| Mileage | 247 | 247 | 247 |
| 4th week June | $41,182 | $35,272 | $44,943 |
| Month June | 119,811 | 97,555 | 141,963 |
| Fiscal year | 1,394,825 | 1,128,186 | 1,422,410 |
| BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS. for May— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 318,305 | 295,890 | 269,140 |
| Op. expenses | 209,846 | 215,308 | 177,846 |
| Net earnings | 108,459 | 80,582 | 91,294 |
| From July— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 3,381,009 | 3,088,849 | 2,893,817 |
| Net earnings | 1,198,536 | 1,020,805 | 882,170 |
| CHI., IND. & LOUIS. partially estimated for the year ended June 30— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 3,322,647 | 2,902,760 | 3,291,972 |
| Op. expenses | 2,355,078 | 2,042,438 | 2,180,389 |
| Net earnings | 967,569 | 860,322 | 1,111,583 |
| Prop. exp. to gross | 70⅞ | 70⅜ | 66¼ |
| Total income | 1,041,969 | 934,722 | 1,182,383 |
| Charges | 955,450 | 1,009,784 | 1,019,487 |
| Surplus | 86,519 | *75,062 | 162,896 |

*Deficit.

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLEVE., CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS for May— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,173,301 | 1,067,288 | 1,051,570 |
| Op. expenses | 915,734 | 821,751 | 810,056 |
| Net earnings | 257,567 | 245,537 | 241,523 |
| Prop. exp. to gross | 78¼ | 77 | 77¼ |
| Charges | 240,525 | 246,475 | 239,323 |
| Surplus | 17,042 | *938 | 2,200 |
| From July 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 13,110,878 | 11,999,488 | 12,533,552 |
| Net earnings | 3,073,431 | 3,015,142 | 3,162,537 |
| Surplus | 417,347 | 380,339 | 560,189 |

*Deficit.

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DENVER & RIO GRANDE for May— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 658,247 | 558,049 | 591,692 |
| Op. expenses | 398,967 | 323,978 | 373,757 |
| Net earnings | 259,280 | 234,071 | 217,934 |
| Charges, taxes, &c. | 224,788 | 201,067 | 202,724 |
| Surplus | 34,491 | 33,003 | 15,210 |
| For eleven months ended May 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 7,631,202 | 6,328,299 | 6,895,039 |
| Op. expenses | 4,594,823 | 3,735,929 | 3,969,939 |
| Net earnings | 3,036,379 | 2,592,370 | 2,925,100 |
| Charges, taxes, &c. | 2,251,614 | 2,164,465 | 2,163,977 |
| Surplus | 784,765 | 427,905 | 761,123 |
| Dividends | 236,500 | 236,500 | 236,500 |
| Surplus | 584,264 | 191,405 | 524,623 |
| GEORGIA for May— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 106,153 | 100,149 | 84,240 |
| Operating ex. | 89,787 | 92,939 | 77,506 |
| Net earnings | 16,366 | 7,210 | 6,734 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 647,023 | 629,986 | 608,806 |
| Net earnings | 152,840 | 152,940 | 152,424 |
| KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED for the quarter ended March 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 181,576 | 189,720 | 197,555 |
| Operating ex. | 144,078 | 139,825 | 135,523 |
| Net earnings | 37,498 | 49,895 | 62,032 |
| Total income | 37,958 | 53,833 | 66,140 |
| Charges | 8,760 | 100,748 | 94,095 |
| Surplus | 29,198 | *46,915 | *27,955 |

*Deficit.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL FOR May— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 270,505 | 240,864 | 252,858 |
| Operating ex. | 165,698 | 157,828 | 165,587 |
| Net earnings | 104,807 | 83,036 | 87,271 |
| For five months ended May 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,394,043 | 1,305,937 | 1,186,726 |
| Operating ex. | 867,550 | 805,130 | 798,397 |
| Net earnings | 526,493 | 500,807 | 388,329 |

| MEXICAN NATIONAL for May— | 1898. | 1897. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | 506,649 | 506,211 | *438 |
| Operating ex. | 277,488 | 255,780 | *21,708 |
| Net earnings | 229,161 | 250,431 | †21,270 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 2,529,920 | 2,519,375 | *10,545 |
| Operating ex. | 1,383,872 | 1,301,897 | *81,975 |
| Net earnings | 1,146,048 | 1,217,478 | †71,430 |

*Increase. †Decrease.

| OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION for May— | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $580,710 | $379,588 | $331,538 |
| Operating ex. | 364,074 | 240,360 | ...... |
| Net earnings | 216,636 | 139,228 | ...... |
| RIO GRANDE WESTERN for May— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 287,690 | 201,443 | 209,128 |
| Operating ex. | 170,994 | 119,350 | 131,898 |
| Net earnings | 116,696 | 82,093 | 77,230 |
| From July 1 to May 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 3,057,171 | 2,213,178 | 2,259,811 |
| Operating ex. | 1,881,797 | 1,463,908 | 1,875,592 |
| Net earnings | 1,175,374 | 749,270 | 884,219 |

| SOUTHERN PACIFIC Lines for May— | 1898. | 1897. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | 4,955,915 | 3,807,307 | *1,148,608 |
| Operating ex. | 3,155,666 | 2,611,378 | *544,288 |
| Net earnings | 1,800,249 | 1,195,929 | *604,320 |
| For eleven months ended May 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 51,441,614 | 45,102,623 | *6,338,991 |
| Operating ex. | 31,429,523 | 29,021,763 | *2,407,760 |
| Net earnings | 20,012,091 | 16,080,860 | *3,931,231 |

*Increase.

| UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for May— | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | 278,712 | 294,728 | 275,984 |
| Exp. exc. taxes | 205,440 | 232,366 | 235,258 |
| Net earnings | 73,272 | 62,362 | 40,726 |
| From Jan. 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,533,737 | 1,313,607 | 1,197,439 |
| Net earnings | 506,123 | 371,410 | 204,824 |
| WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for May— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 232,428 | 222,563 | 257,963 |
| Operating ex. | 181,358 | 167,655 | 161,921 |
| Net earnings | 51,070 | 54,908 | 96,042 |
| From July 1— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 2,995,756 | 2,726,501 | 2,929,498 |
| Net earnings | 1,021,884 | 860,040 | 844,607 |

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 348 | Metropolis | 410 |
| Central National | 160 | Nassau | 150 |
| Chatham | 290 | New York | 235 |
| Commerce | 200 | New York County | 800 |
| Garfield National | 950 | Nat. Bank of N. A. | 135 |
| German-American | 112 | Pacific | 180 |
| Irving | 147½ | Phenix | 90 |
| Lincoln National | 750 | Republic | 150 |
| Manhattan | 225 | Seaboard National | 175 |
| Market & Fulton | 225 | Second National | 450 |
| Mechanics' | 170 | Seventh National | 115 |
| Mech's & Traders' | 116 | State of New York | 102 |
| Mercantile | 164 | West Side | 275 |
| Merchants' | 145 | Western National | 150 |
| Merchants' Ex. | 116 | | |

### Northern Pacific Plans.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railroad is now making a tour of inspection of the system, and incidentally looking over some connecting lines. A dispatch from Seattle yesterday announced that the Northern Pacific management had in view the purchase of the Seattle and Northern, the Port Townsend Southern, and the Columbia and Puget Sound Roads, together with the terminals, coal bunkers, and wharves of these lines in Seattle. At the offices of the Northern Pacific in this city the statement was made that President Mellen was supposed to be looking over some properties on the Pacific Slope, but that no word had been received from him that he had completed any purchases.

FINANCIAL.

**To Holders of Receipts Issued by the Undersigned for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Five Per Cent Bonds, Loan of 1885:**

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896, the undersigned hereby give notice that a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, has been prepared, and has been adopted and approved by us, and we hereby recommend the same for the acceptance of the bondholders. Copies of said Plan and Agreement have been duly lodged at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, and Speyer Brothers, London, for inspection by the holders of our receipts issued under said Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896.

The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the above Bonds will, on the completion of the Reorganization, be entitled to receive in

| | |
|---|---|
| New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds | $1,000. |
| New First Mortgage 4% Bonds | 125. |
| New Preferred Stock Trust Certificates | 100. |
| Cash | 20.83 |

representing interest accrued from February 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898. The New Prior Lien and First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

Any receipt holders who do not assent to such Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may withdraw their bonds and coupons represented by our receipts at any time on or before July 21, 1898, upon the surrender of such receipts, without expense. All receipt holders who shall not withdraw their bonds and coupons on or before July 21, 1898, above stated, shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and will be bound thereby, and the undersigned will thereupon deposit thereunder all of such bonds and coupons not so withdrawn in exchange for Reorganization certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Depositaries.

## Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking

REORGANIZATION.

At the request of numerous holders of securities the undersigned Committee has extended the time for the deposit of securities under the plan of reorganization of May 12, 1898, to and including **July 16th, 1898,** after which time no deposits will be received except upon terms to be prescribed by the committee.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, June 28, 1898.

**The Tradesmens National Bank**
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

**METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y**
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

IMPORTANT MARKET LETTER.
Those who did not see our ads. in last Sunday's papers should write at once for our letter on "STOCKS TO BUY and STOCKS TO SELL." It will show you why stocks did not hold the advances Tuesday and give you much valuable information of how stock deals are handled on the Exchanges and some valuable advice on Sugar, T. C. I., and a few other stocks. Don't fail to secure a copy of this letter if you trade in stocks.
May, McElwee & Paine, 50 B'way, N. Y.

**NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.**
1st Mortgage Bonds and Stock dealt in by
**GUSTAVUS MAAS,**
26 BROAD STREET.

**N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.**
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

**Haskins & Sells,**
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

**NEW AMSTERDAM GAS**
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MEYER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
**STOCKS and BONDS**
**By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,**
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 6th,**
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.

25 shs. Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Prefd.
25 shs. Oriental Bank.

For account of whom it may concern.

$11,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R'way Co. (So. Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$15,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Guar. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$5,000 Chicago & Indiana Coal R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
$5,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Consld. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., Regstd., 1987.
$10,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
14 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
100 shs. Tarrytown & Irvington Union Gas Light Co., (old stock.)
18 shs. Title Guaranty & Trust Co.
28 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
28 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
$3,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Genl. Cons. 1st Mtge. Registd. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
3 shs. Bank of America.
25 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
50 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
100 shs. Chicago & Alton R. R. common.
$75,000 Little Falls & Dolgeville R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$75,000 Little Falls & Dolgeville R. R. Co. 2d Mtge 6 p. c. Bds.
1,000 shs. Little Falls & Dolgeville R. R. Co.
$50,000 Policy No. 83,852 of the Germania Life Insurance Co. of New York on life of Alfred Dolge, due March 12, 1900.
$40,000 Policy No. 279,607 of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States on life of Alfred Dolge.
$20,000 Policy No. 98,805 of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of New York on life of Alfred Dolge.
$10,000 Policy No. 108,175 of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of New York on life of William Dolge.
$10,000 Policy No. 108,176 of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of New York on life of Max Wolf.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**The State Bank,**
378 Grand St.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on Monday, July 11th, 1898. Polls will be open from three to four o'clock P. M. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank will be held at its offices, No. 132 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, Wednesday, the 27th of July, 1898, at 4 P. M. J. W. NEWBERY, President.
A. L. CHATTERTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$20,000 WILL SECURE 70 PER CENT. INTEREST with official salaried position in an established book publishing house; net assets over $60,000. Address LITERATURE, Box 146, Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

**New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.**
18 Broadway, New York, July 5th, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 48.
The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents per share on its capital stock, payable July 20th, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from July 11th to 20th. S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

**ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.**

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the FIRST preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The first preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Dated New York, June 2, 1898.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of two per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1898, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for FIRST preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, June 4, 1898.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

**ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.**

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the SECOND preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Dated New York, June 2, 1898.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on July 6, 1898, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for SECOND preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on June 22, 1898. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 6, 1898.
Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, June 4, 1898.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

**Pullman's Palace Car Co.**
DIVIDEND NO. 126.
The usual quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share from net earnings has been declared, payable August 15th, to stockholders of record at close of business August 1st, 1898.
SPECIAL DIVIDEND.
A special dividend of twenty dollars per share has been declared, payable August 15th, to stockholders of record at close of business August 1st, 1898.
Transfer books will close August 1st and reopen August 16th, 1898. Checks for both dividends will be mailed from the several Transfer Agencies August 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record August 1st, 1898.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, July 1st, 1898.

**Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,**
June 20th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

**Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.**
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 25.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 11, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of June 30, 1898. Transfer books will be closed June 30, 1898, and reopened July 12, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors. M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

**Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,**
823 DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 23, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

**The Tradesmens National Bank,**
Wool Ex hange Building, West Broadway and Beach Street.
FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
New York, July 1st, 1898.
The DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

**New York Belting & Packing Co., Limited.**
25 Park Place, New York, June 25, 1898.
Coupons due July 1, 1898, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation, on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

**Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Co. of New York.**
The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1898.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

**Texas and Pacific Coal Company.**
Fort Worth, Tex., June 18th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company July 20th, 1898.
Transfer books will close 30th inst., and reopen July 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

**DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
341 and 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1898, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws at the rate of Three and One-half per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 18, 1898.
Deposits made before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1898.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON,
Assistant Secretary.

**THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,**
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1898, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

**GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,**
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1898.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made before JULY 10, 1898, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1898.

**Union Dime Savings Institution**
BROADWAY, 32nd ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 21st, or any time later.
Money deposited before July 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
George N. Birdsall, Treasurer.
Francis M. Leake, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Coolgardie Water Supply.—Rivetted Steel Pipes.—The Government of Western Australia is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery in Western Australia, of about 246 miles of Rivetted Steel Pipes of about 31 inches internal diameter. Form of tender, with Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract annexed, may be obtained on payment of a fee of Two Guineas, in Europe at the Office of the Agent-General for Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.; in America, at the Office of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street, New York, and in Western Australia, at the Office of the Honorable the Director of Public Works, Perth. Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for Rivetted Steel Pipes" are to be delivered addressed, either to Agent-General at the Office aforesaid, or to the Honorable the Director of Public Works at Perth, Western Australia, on or before 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August next. No tender will be considered unless on the prescribed form without being detached from the Specification and Conditions of Contract. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Hon. the Director of Public Works.
C. Y. O'CONNOR, Engineer in Chief.
Public Works Office, Perth, Western Australia, 20th May, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Coolgardie Water Supply.—Welded Steel Pipes.—The Government of Western Australia is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery in Western Australia of about 32 miles of Welded Steel Pipes of from 26 to 29 inches internal diameter. Form of tender with Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract annexed, may be obtained on payment of a fee of Two Guineas, in Europe at the Office of the Agent-General for Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.; in America, at the Office of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street, New York, and in Western Australia, at the Office of the Honorable the Director of Public Works, Perth. Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for Welded Steel Pipes" are to be delivered addressed, either to the Agent-General, at his Office aforesaid, or to the Honorable the Director of Public Works at Perth, Western Australia, on or before 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August next. No tender will be considered unless on the prescribed form without being detached from the Specification and Conditions of Contract. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Hon. the Director of Public Works.
C. Y. O'CONNOR, Engineer in Chief.
Public Works Office, Perth, Western Australia, 20th May, 1898.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 5, 1898.

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 99 | 102 | 25 | Adams Express | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | ...... |
| 25½ | 27 | 210 | American Malting Co. | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | − ½ |
| 75½ | 77½ | 110 | Am. Malting Co. pf. | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | −2½ |
| 74 | 75 | 130 | Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 128 | 130 | 38 | American Express | 127 | 128 | 127 | 128 | ...... |
| 13½ | 13¾ | 945 | Am. Spirits Mfg. | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 13¾ | 13¾ | − ⅜ |
| .. | 35¾ | 640 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf. | 38½ | 38½ | 36¼ | 36¼ | −1¼ |
| 130¾ | 131 | 28,291 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 134¼ | 134¼ | 130⅞ | 130⅞ | −1¼ |
| 113 | 114 | 76 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 114 | 114 | 113 | 113 | ...... |
| 120¾ | 121 | 15,234 | American Tobacco | 121 | 121½ | 120¼ | 120⅞ | + ¾ |
| 119½ | 120¾ | 610 | American Tobacco pf. | 120½ | 120¾ | 120½ | 120½ | − ¼ |
| 13⅛ | 13¼ | 3,220 | At., T. & S. F. | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | − ¼ |
| 33¾ | 33⅞ | 12,170 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 33¾ | 33¾ | − ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 14⅞ | 8,600 | Baltimore & Ohio | 15 | 15 | 14¼ | 14⅜ | ...... |
| 6 | 7 | 200 | B. & O. Southw. pf. | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ¼ |
| 3½ | 3¾ | 250 | Bay State Gas | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | ...... |
| 55½ | 55¾ | 26,520 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 56½ | 57 | 54¾ | 55¼ | − ½ |
| 51½ | 52 | 2,275 | Canada Southern | 51⅞ | 52⅛ | 51⅞ | 52 | +1¾ |
| 23 | 23⅛ | 3,050 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | 23 | 23 | + ¼ |
| 105¾ | 105⅞ | 18,395 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 107½ | 107½ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | ...... |
| 14⅜ | 14½ | 3,100 | Chicago Great West. | 14½ | 14½ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 10 | 10¼ | 100 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ...... |
| 99⅜ | 99½ | 23,455 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. | 100⅝ | 100¾ | 99⅜ | 99½ | + ⅜ |
| 149 | 150 | 300 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 149½ | 149½ | 149½ | 149½ | − ⅜ |
| 125¾ | 126⅛ | 2,450 | Chi. & Northw. | 126½ | 126½ | 125¾ | 125¾ | + ⅜ |
| 96⅛ | 96⅜ | 17,803 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 97⅞ | 98 | 96⅛ | 96¼ | − ⅞ |
| 41 | 41¼ | 1,318 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 41¼ | 41¼ | ...... |
| 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 500 | Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. | 15 | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | − ¼ |
| 21½ | 22½ | 400 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 23 | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | ...... |
| 6 | 6½ | 3 | Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | ...... |
| 197 | 198½ | 3 | Consolidated Gas | 198¼ | 198¼ | 198¼ | 198¼ | ...... |
| 37 | 37½ | 805 | Consolidated Ice | 37½ | 38 | 37½ | 38 | + ¾ |
| 88½ | 90½ | 27 | Con. Ice. pf., ex div. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | ...... |
| 155 | 158 | 200 | Del., Lack. & West. | 157 | 157½ | 157 | 157½ | +2½ |
| 50¾ | 51¼ | 300 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 51¼ | 51½ | 51¼ | 51½ | +1 |
| 63 | 65 | 200 | Detroit Gas | 63¾ | 63⅞ | 63¾ | 63⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 134 | 135 | 819 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 129¾ | 131 | 129¾ | 131 | +1⅜ |
| 13⅜ | 13½ | 300 | Erie | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| 35¾ | 36¼ | 755 | Erie 1st pf. | 36½ | 36½ | 36¼ | 36¼ | +1¼ |
| 17¼ | 18 | 100 | Erie 2d pf. | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ½ |
| 39⅞ | 40 | 11,968 | General Electric | 39⅞ | 40⅜ | 39½ | 39⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 126 | 127 | 300 | Great Northern pf. | 127 | 127 | 126 | 126 | +1 |
| 23¼ | 23¾ | 710 | Hawaiian Sugar | 24 | 24 | 23⅛ | 24 | + ¼ |
| 105 | 105½ | 1,110 | Illinois Central | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 105½ | 105¾ | ...... |
| 15⅛ | 16 | 200 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf | 15½ | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | − ¼ |
| 49½ | 50½ | 10 | Laclede Gas | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | ...... |
| .. | 16 | 100 | Lake Erie & West. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ¼ |
| 70 | 71 | 145 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | − ½ |
| 50 | 51 | 125 | Long Island | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | − ⅜ |
| 53½ | 53¾ | 8,422 | Louisville & Nashville. | 54¼ | 54⅜ | 53½ | 53½ | + ⅛ |
| 104¾ | 105 | 9,035 | Manhattan Con. | 106 | 106¼ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | − ¾ |
| 159 | 159½ | 705 | Metropolitan St. Ry. | 160 | 160 | 159⅜ | 159½ | ...... |
| 103½ | 104½ | 100 | Michigan Central | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | −1⅝ |
| 34⅜ | 34⅞ | 830 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf. | 34⅜ | 35 | 34⅜ | 34½ | +1¼ |
| 35 | 35¼ | 3,590 | Missouri Pacific | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 35 | 35 | − ⅛ |
| 25 | 27 | 100 | Mobile & Ohio | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | − ½ |
| 34¾ | 35 | 1,032 | National Lead Co. | 34¾ | 35⅜ | 34 | 34⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 106¾ | 107½ | 20 | National Lead Co. pf. | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | ...... |
| 93½ | 94 | 1,475 | New Jersey Central | 94½ | 94½ | 93½ | 93½ | − ¼ |
| 40 | 44½ | 480 | New York Air Brake | 42 | 44¾ | 42 | 44¾ | +4¾ |
| 115⅞ | 116 | 4,400 | New York Central | 116½ | 116½ | 115¾ | 116 | + ¼ |
| 51⅝ | 52 | 2,050 | Norfolk & West. pf. | 52¾ | 52¾ | 51½ | 51½ | − ⅜ |
| 5⅞ | 6⅛ | 1,000 | North American | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 29¾ | 8,275 | Northern Pacific | 30⅛ | 30¼ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 69¾ | 70 | 10,527 | Northern Pacific pf. | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | ...... |
| 15 | 15¼ | 245 | Ontario & Western | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | ...... |
| 34 | 36 | 100 | Pacific Coast | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | + ¼ |
| 29⅛ | 29¼ | 830 | Pacific Mail | 30 | 30 | 29⅛ | 29¼ | + ½ |
| 115¾ | 115⅞ | 464 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 116 | 116 | 115¾ | 115¾ | − ⅛ |
| 4 | 6 | 100 | Peoria & Eastern | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 99⅝ | 99¾ | 22,623 | People's Gas, Chicago. | 100½ | 101½ | 99⅜ | 99⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 43¾ | 44½ | 200 | Pitts., C., C. & St. L. | 44¼ | 44½ | 44¼ | 44½ | ...... |
| 209 | 211 | 4,705 | Pull. Pal. Car Co. | 214 | 216 | 210 | 210 | −1¼ |
| 19 | 19¼ | 320 | Reading | 19 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| 45½ | 46 | 2,470 | Reading 1st pf. | 46⅜ | 47 | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 22¾ | 23¼ | 700 | Reading 2d pf. | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | |
| 66½ | 68½ | 150 | Rio Grande West. pf. | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | + ½ |
| 121¾ | .. | 100 | Rome, W. & Ogdens | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | ...... |
| 7 | 7⅞ | 100 | St. J. & G. I. | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 60 | 60½ | 25 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | ...... |
| 61½ | 62½ | 200 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 62¼ | 62½ | 62¼ | 62½ | + ½ |
| 10⅞ | 11½ | 100 | St. Louis Southw. pf. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ⅜ |
| 142½ | 144 | 556 | St. Paul, Minn. & Man. | 142½ | 143 | 142½ | 143 | +1 |
| 76½ | 77½ | 300 | St. Paul & Omaha | 76 | 76⅜ | 76 | 76⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 19 | 19½ | 300 | Southern Pacific | 19¼ | 19½ | 19 | 19 | ...... |
| 8½ | 8¾ | 800 | Southern Railway | 8⅝ | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ½ |
| 30¼ | 30¾ | 2,154 | Southern Railway pf. | 30⅞ | 31 | 30¼ | 30¼ | + ¾ |
| 25 | 25½ | 1,700 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 26 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 12⅜ | 12½ | 920 | Texas Pacific | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 24¼ | 2,890 | Union Pacific | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24 | 24⅛ | + ½ |
| 60 | 60⅛ | 14,975 | Union Pacific pf. | 61 | 61 | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | ...... |
| 6½ | 6¾ | 940 | U. P., D. & G., t. r. | 6½ | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | − ¼ |
| 40 | 44 | 24 | United States Express. | 40¼ | 41 | 40¼ | 41 | ...... |
| 7⅛ | 7¼ | 925 | United States Leather. | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 66¼ | 66½ | 590 | U. S. Leather pf. | 66¾ | 66⅞ | 66¾ | 66¾ | + ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 25 | 1,210 | United States Rubber. | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 24¾ | 24¾ | − ⅜ |
| 88¼ | 88⅝ | 1,116 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 89 | 89¼ | 88½ | 88⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 7 | 7⅞ | 140 | Wabash | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | ...... |
| 18½ | 19¼ | 650 | Wabash pf. | 19½ | 19½ | 19 | 19 | ...... |
| 118 | 122 | 20 | Wells-Fargo Express | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | ...... |
| .. | 93⅜ | 900 | West Chicago Street | 93¼ | 93½ | 93¼ | 93½ | − ⅜ |
| 92¾ | 93 | 4,341 | Western Union Tel. | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 92¾ | 93 | ...... |
| 1½ | 1¾ | 300 | W. & L. E., $1 as. pd. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | − ⅛ |
| 9 | 10 | 110 | W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd. | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | − ⅜ |
| Sales..... | | 303,704 | | | | | | |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
2,000.......99
2,000.......99½
2,000.......99¼
1,000.......99½
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000.......93½
3,500.......94½
400.......93¾
5,000.......94
At, T & S F adjst 4s
50,000.......68
40,000.......68⅛
20,000.......68
25,000.......68⅛
73,000.......68
30,000.......68⅛
10,000.......68
16,000.......68⅛
8,000.......68
1,000.......68⅛
9,000.......68
11,000.......67⅞
10,000.......68
2,000.......68⅛
Gen 4s
20,000.......94⅛
11,000.......93⅞
1,000.......93¾
30,000.......93⅞
500.......94
2,000.......93⅞
6,000.......93¾
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
12,000s20F.......114
Eng certfs
4,000.......109
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
50,000.......110
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000.......93
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000.......103⅛
1,000.......103¼
1,000.......103
10,000.......103¼
25,000.......103¼
28,000.......103½
1,000.......103⅞
8,000.......104
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
3,000.......114¼
2,000s3.......114½
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000.......108⅝
6,000.......109
Canada Southern 2d
2,000.......109
Cent Ga, Mob Div 5s
1,000.......96
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
9,000.......84¼
4,000.......84
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s
3,000.......94
Chi, B & Q con 7s
3,000.......115
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
5,000.......111
7,000.......112
14,000.......111¾
41,000.......112
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
2,000.......100⅝
Chi, M & St P cons 7s
2,000.......143½
Gen 4s, Series A
5,000.......104
Chi & Pac West Div 5s
1,000.......115
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
45,000.......103⅝
Chi Term Trans 4s
10,000.......85¾
4,000.......86
Den & R G Imp 5s
2,000.......92
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000.......92½
5,000.......92⅝
9,000.......92¼
8,000.......92½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
1,000.......109
2,000s20F.......109
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
3,000.......103
Erie 1st ext 4s
1,000.......112
9,000.......112½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
11,000.......73½
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000.......90⅝
Evans & T H gen 5s
2,000.......86½

Flint & P M 5s
3,000.......93
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000.......75¼
10,000.......75
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
10,000.......91
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
12,000.......81¾
2,000.......82
Ind, Dec & West 1st
1,000.......100¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s
8,000.......101
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
4,000.......68½
4,000.......68⅝
8,000.......69
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000.......105⅛
1,000.......105
L S & Mich So 3½s
2,000.......104½
Louis & Nash G M 6s
1,000.......117¾
9,000.......118
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
5,000.......88¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000.......75½
6,000.......75¾
Mo, K & East 1st
3,000.......99⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000.......89¾
Mo, K & T 2d
19,000.......63⅝
6,000.......63½
Mo, K & T of T 5s
10,000.......83
Missouri Pacific cons
8,000.......103
5,000s20F.......103
7,000.......103¼
10,000.......102⅝
5,000.......102⅞
Mo Pac trust 5s
8,000.......77¾
9,000.......78
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
1,000.......99½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
4,000.......94½
2,000.......94¾
Mich Cent col 3½s
10,000.......92⅝
N Y, O & W con 5s
4,000.......106⅝
1,000.......106¾
N Y, S & W G M
25,000.......92
12,000.......92½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
10,000.......81¾
16,000.......81½
4,000.......81½
30,000.......81¾
1,000.......81½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
500.......62⅜
1,500.......62¾
1,000.......62⅝
5,000.......62½
5,000.......62⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
11,000.......98¼
8,000.......98½
10,000.......98⅛
18,000.......98
15,000.......98⅛
15,000.......98
10,000.......98¼
5,000.......98
1,000.......98⅛
5,000.......98¼
500.......98½
1,000.......98
8,000.......98⅛
1,000.......97⅞
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
9,000.......101½
Oregon S L, Inc A 5s
1,000.......74
Pac Coast 1st 5s
3,000.......103
Peo & Eastern 1st
3,000.......78
Pitts & West 1st
2,000.......87
Pitts & West 5s
10,000.......45
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
15,000.......95⅞
11,000.......96
10,000.......95⅞
29,000.......96
2,000.......96¼
10,000.......96

Rio Grande West 1st
1,000.......88
10,000.......88½
5,000.......89
Reading Co gen 4s
20,000.......84¾
10,000.......84⅝
10,000.......84⅝
19,000.......84¼
1,000.......84½
St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s
12,000.......78
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000.......77¾
St P, M & M, Montana Central 6s
1,000.......127½
1,000.......127
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
1,000.......100
San An & Ar Pass 4s
19,000.......64½
So Pac of N M 1st
6,000.......107¼
5,000.......107½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000.......93¾
3,000.......93½
5,000.......93⅝
2,000.......93½
Standard R & T 6s
4,000.......69½
Standard R & T inc
30,000.......15½
Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
2,000.......109
Tex & Pac 2d inc
20,000.......40⅜
10,000.......40⅞
55,000.......40¾
20,000.......41
5,000.......40⅝
20,000.......40½
10,000.......40⅝
60,000.......40¼
17,000.......40
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000.......86
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
10,000.......92½
Union Pacific 4s
45,000.......97
40,000.......97⅛
59,000.......97⅛
10,000.......97
500.......97¼
45,000.......97
10,000.......97⅛
25,000.......97
2,000.......97⅛
163,000.......97
500.......97⅛
500.......97⅛
16,000.......97
88,000.......96⅞
1,000.......96¾
2,000.......96⅞
6,000.......96¾
30,000.......97
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
30,000.......63
10,000.......62¾
18,000.......62½
4,000.......62⅝
10,000.......62¾
2,000.......62⅝
50,000.......62½
12,000.......62⅝
30,000.......62¾
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000.......110½
1,000.......110
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000.......86½
1,000.......86¾
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000.......108½
19,000.......108¼
Registered
5,000.......107¼
18,000.......107
W N Y & P 1st
8,000.......107½
W N Y & P gen
12,000.......58½
W N Y & P inc
9,000.......15
West Union col trust 5s
1,000.......109¼
Wilkes & East 1st
10,000.......98
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000.......42
2,000.......41¾
10,000.......42

Total sales.......$2,480,400

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Biscuit common to-day opened at 30, declined to 29⅞, recovered to 30⅛, and closed at 30. The preferred opened at 90¼ and closed at 91½, these being the extremes. West Chicago sold from 93½ to 93⅞, closing at 93½. Diamond Match began at 135½ and closed at 136. North Chicago sold cash from 215 up to 217; ex dividend from 214 to 215¼. Steel and Wire common sold at 37; the preferred sold at 91.

Settlement prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Stramboard | 25 |
| & Chi. C. & D. Co. | 60½ |
| Diamond Match Co. of Illinois | 135⅝ |
| National Biscuit Co. com | 29½ |
| National Biscuit Co. pf | 90 |
| Brew. & Malt. Co. | 7¾ |
| Brew. & Malt. Co. pf. | 29 |
| Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. | 6¾ |
| Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf. | 31 |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. C. | 28¼ |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf. | 48½ |
| Int. Pkg. Co. | 10 |
| Int. Pkg. Co. pf. | 25 |
| *N. Chi. St. R. R. | 214 |
| W. Chi. St. R. R. | 93 |
| South Side El. R. R. | 60¼ |
| Lake St. Elevated | 12½ |
| Lake St. El. t. ctfs. | 10 |
| Street's W. S. C. Line | 19 |

*Ex dividend.

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,897,648 against $8,478,365 in the preceding week and $5,407,221 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $241,300,701, against $201,365,115 in the corresponding period of last year.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 95 | .. | Com. Cable | 160 | 180 | Mo., K. & T. | 11 | 11½ |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 110 | 111 | Consol. Coal | 40 | .. | Morris & Essex | 171 | 172½ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 110½ | 111½ | Colorado Midland | 4 | 6½ | Nat. Lin. Oil | 16 | 17 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 124 | 125 | Col. Midland pf. | 14 | 17 | National Starch | 5 | 6 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 124 | 125 | Del. & Hudson | .. | 111 | Nat. St. 1st pf. | 65 | 80 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 112½ | 113½ | Den. & R. G. | 12¼ | 13 | Nat. St. 2d pf. | 15 | 30 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 112½ | 113½ | D. M. & Ft. D. | 16¾ | 17¼ | New Cent. C., new | 35 | 45 |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 101½ | .. | D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 85 | .. | N. Y. & N. H. | 188 | 192 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 101 | .. | Dul., S. S. & A. | 2½ | .. | Norfolk So. | 60 | 66 |
| Dist. Col. 3-65s | 116 | .. | D., S. S. & A. pf. | 6 | 8 | Nor. & West. | 14 | 15 |
| | | | Eastern Elevator | .. | 60 | Ohio Southern | .. | 5 |
| Albany & Sus. | 180 | .. | *E. E. Il. of Bkln. | 107 | 110 | Ont. Mining | 3 | 5 |
| American Coal | 120 | 140 | Eighth Avenue | 335 | 350 | Ore. R. & N. | 49 | 51 |
| Am. Cotton Oil | 21 | 21¾ | Ev. & T. H. | 25½ | 26 | Ore. R. & N. pf. | 71 | 73 |
| Am. Dist. Tel. | 23½ | 25 | Ev. & T. H. pf. | 48 | 52 | Oregon S. L. | 28 | 31 |
| Am. T. & C. | .. | 95 | Ft. W. & R. G. | .. | 12 | Penn. Coal | 330 | .. |
| Ann Arbor | 11 | 12 | Green Bay & W. | 30 | 40 | Peo., Dec. & Ev. | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| Ann Arbor pf. | 35½ | 37 | Homestake | 51 | .. | Pac. Coast 1st pf. | 87 | 91 |
| Boston A. L. pf. | 104 | 108 | Ill. Central l. l. | 90 | 100 | Pac. Coast 2d pf. | 58 | 62 |
| B'klyn Union Gas | 122 | 124 | Ill. Steel Co. | 57 | 58½ | | | |
| Brunswick City | 10 | 11½ | Ind., Ill. & Iowa | 30 | .. | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 61 | 63 |
| Buff., R. & P. | 20 | 30 | Iowa Central | 9⅛ | 9½ | P., Ft. W. & C. | 170 | .. |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | 64 | 66½ | Iowa Central pf. | 31 | 33 | Pitts. & West. pf. | 6 | 8 |
| Canadian Pacific | 83½ | 84½ | Joliet & Chicago | 160 | .. | Quicksilver | 1¼ | 2 |
| Central Pacific | 13½ | 14 | Kanawha & Mich. | 5½ | 6½ | Quicksilver pf. | 5 | 8 |
| Chi. & Alton | 158½ | .. | Keokuk & D. M. | 4 | 5 | Rens. & Saratoga | 180 | .. |
| Chi. & Alton pf. | 172 | .. | K. & D. M. pf. | 18 | 19 | Rio Grande W. | 26¼ | 30 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. | 57¾ | 59 | Keokuk & West. | 30 | 35 | | | |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf. | 106½ | 108 | Kingston & Pem. | 4¼ | 9¾ | St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf. | 20½ | 21½ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., A. | 32 | 34 | Laclede Gas pf. | 92 | 93 | St. L. & San Fran. | 7½ | 7¾ |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. | 23 | 25 | Lake Shore | 186½ | 189 | | | |
| Chi. Gt. W. deb. | 71 | . | Lake Shore certfs. | 188 | 190 | Ct. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. | 28¼ | 28¾ |
| Chi., Ind. & L. pf. | 30 | 32 | Manhattan Beach | 3 | 6 | St. L. S. W. | 4¾ | 5⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. pf. | 171 | 172½ | Md. Coal pf. | 48 | 51 | St. P. & Duluth | 17¾ | 21 |
| Chi., R. I. & P. | 96⅛ | 96⅜ | Mexican Central | 4¾ | 5½ | St. P. & D. pf. | 79 | 83 |
| Chi. Term. Trans. | 7½ | 8¼ | Mex. Nat. certfs. | ¾ | 1¼ | St. P. & O. pf. | 152 | 155 |
| Chi. Term. T. pf. | 28 | 30 | Minn. & St. L. | 28½ | 29½ | Sil. bullion certfs. | 59 | 59⅝ |
| Clev., L. & W. pf. | 45 | 49 | M. & St. L. 1st pf. | 89 | 90¾ | Sixth Avenue | 200 | 210 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 170 | .. | M. & St. L. 2d pf. | 59 | 60¾ | Standard R. & T. | 6 | 6½ |
| Col. C. & I. Dev. | ⅜ | ½ | | | | Third Avenue | 175 | 178 |
| C. C. & I. Dev. pf. | 1½ | 3 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. | 6 | .. | Tol. & O. C. | .. | 25 |
| Col. F. & I. pf. | .. | 90 | | | | Tol. & O. C. pf. | .. | 45 |
| | | | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 16 | .. | Wis. Central | 2 | 3 |
| Col. & H. Coal, all in paid | 5¾ | 6 | Minn. Iron | 71 | 74 | Wis. Central pf. | 3 | 8 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf. | 22 | 24 | | | | | | |

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

## STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

| BANKS. | Capital. | Loans. | Specie. | Legals. | Deposits with Clearing-House Agent. | Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies. | Net Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York City: | | | | | | | |
| Astor Place | $250,000 | $2,485,600 | $214,900 | $45,200 | $279,800 | $155,000 | $2,775,800 |
| Colonial | 100,000 | 738,800 | 18,900 | 53,700 | 174,900 | ...... | 902,700 |
| Columbia | 300,000 | 1,763,000 | 128,000 | 108,000 | 170,000 | 152,000 | 1,920,000 |
| Eleventh Ward | 100,000 | 1,158,000 | 52,400 | 55,800 | 445,900 | ...... | 1,641,500 |
| Fourteenth St. | 100,000 | 729,600 | 31,000 | 92,600 | 157,700 | ...... | 923,700 |
| Franklin Nat. | 200,000 | 475,000 | 85,000 | 20,000 | 120,000 | ...... | 490,000 |
| Gansevoort | 200,000 | 668,700 | 31,600 | 39,900 | 15,400 | 68,700 | 529,900 |
| Hamilton | 200,000 | 1,201,200 | 58,900 | 68,500 | 54,500 | ...... | 1,220,500 |
| Hide & L. Nat. | 500,000 | 2,040,600 | 258,800 | 121,700 | 200,800 | ...... | 1,646,100 |
| Home | 100,000 | 456,400 | 91,900 | 32,200 | 98,100 | 16,700 | 570,800 |
| Hudson River | 200,000 | 1,181,000 | 31,000 | 72,000 | 187,000 | ...... | 1,145,000 |
| Mount Morris | 250,000 | 1,299,500 | 64,300 | 71,100 | 84,500 | 160,000 | 1,554,900 |
| Mutual | 200,000 | 954,200 | 19,200 | 81,700 | 92,100 | 1,800 | 852,300 |
| Nineteenth Ward | 100,000 | 559,200 | 21,300 | 73,800 | 106,400 | 900 | 745,500 |
| Plaza | 100,000 | 970,000 | 31,700 | 68,200 | 259,300 | ...... | 1,143,000 |
| Riverside | 100,000 | 739,100 | 12,400 | 30,600 | 65,400 | ...... | 701,300 |
| Eighth Ward | 100,000 | 286,900 | 14,800 | 19,600 | 44,100 | 2,000 | 245,100 |
| Fifth Avenue | 100,000 | 524,300 | 27,300 | 25,100 | 65,800 | 25,800 | 491,800 |
| Fulton | 200,000 | 812,600 | 58,200 | 36,900 | 174,100 | ...... | 765,600 |
| Kings County | 150,000 | 618,800 | 44,100 | 30,800 | 111,100 | ...... | 621,700 |
| Manuf'ers' Nat. | 252,000 | 2,024,600 | 237,300 | 562,100 | 519,800 | ...... | 2,582,000 |
| Mechanics' | 500,000 | 2,395,500 | 86,300 | 99,100 | 159,900 | ...... | 2,259,600 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 100,000 | 812,100 | 54,900 | 48,200 | 181,000 | 71,600 | 956,800 |
| Nassau National | 300,000 | 3,969,000 | 318,000 | 253,000 | 951,000 | 70,000 | 4,772,000 |
| National City | 300,000 | 2,250,000 | 204,000 | 369,000 | 434,000 | 241,000 | 3,018,000 |
| State | 100,000 | 1,305,000 | 62,000 | 81,000 | 82,000 | 127,000 | 1,478,000 |
| Twelfth Ward | 200,000 | 1,106,100 | 25,300 | 85,900 | 102,500 | 137,800 | 1,448,800 |
| 23d Ward | 100,000 | 691,800 | 22,700 | 65,400 | 29,300 | 45,500 | 757,300 |
| Union Square | 200,000 | 1,796,000 | 123,900 | 166,900 | 521,400 | ...... | 2,413,600 |
| Yorkville | 100,000 | 1,017,800 | 121,500 | 61,000 | 131,600 | 56,600 | 1,168,000 |
| Astor National | 300,000 | 1,163,200 | 202,100 | 206,000 | 106,700 | ...... | 1,211,400 |
| Brooklyn: | | | | | | | |
| Bedford | 150,000 | 1,017,100 | 26,400 | 65,200 | 123,200 | 85,000 | 1,136,600 |
| Broadway | 100,000 | 1,250,100 | 26,300 | 132,100 | 210,900 | ...... | 1,459,900 |
| Brooklyn | 300,000 | 1,299,800 | 83,800 | 37,800 | 352,200 | 42,000 | 1,506,100 |
| North Side | 100,000 | 766,290 | 12,100 | 56,100 | 76,300 | 512,500 | 1,249,100 |
| People's | 100,000 | 665,400 | 44,100 | 28,100 | 73,400 | 33,200 | 730,600 |
| Queens County, (L. I. City) | 100,000 | 1,666,500 | 150,200 | 197,400 | 322,900 | 123,300 | 2,266,800 |
| Schermerhorn | 100,000 | 511,600 | 23,000 | 14,300 | 132,500 | ...... | 531,600 |
| 17th Ward | 100,000 | 405,800 | 6,900 | 30,800 | 76,600 | ...... | 347,400 |
| Sprague Nat. | 200,000 | 1,020,700 | 106,300 | 18,500 | 360,000 | 11,000 | 1,040,000 |
| 26th Ward | 100,000 | 371,500 | 14,200 | 14,600 | 62,400 | 5,000 | 377,700 |
| Union Bank | 100,000 | 284,700 | 7,800 | 15,600 | 30,700 | 41,600 | 240,600 |
| Wallabout | 100,000 | 492,400 | 13,000 | 37,300 | 79,800 | 40,400 | 534,700 |
| Other cities: | | | | | | | |
| 1st Nat., J. C. | 400,000 | 3,779,400 | 113,000 | 239,900 | 439,600 | 912,600 | 4,828,300 |
| Hud.Co.,Na.,J.C. | 250,000 | 1,962,300 | 121,800 | 74,100 | 210,000 | 258,500 | 1,979,900 |
| 2d Nat., J. C. | 250,000 | 1,514,600 | 57,500 | 59,600 | 369,400 | ...... | 1,400,800 |
| 3d Nat., J. C. | 200,000 | 834,100 | 35,600 | 34,200 | 131,000 | 37,100 | 866,900 |
| 1st Nat., Hoboken | 110,000 | 1,569,400 | 104,800 | 30,800 | 119,500 | 146,800 | 1,465,600 |
| 2d Nat., Hoboken | 125,000 | 688,000 | 38,300 | 32,500 | 62,000 | 107,800 | 776,200 |
| Staten Island | 25,000 | 375,700 | 13,000 | 22,500 | 85,900 | 600 | 453,900 |
| 1st Nat., S. I. | 100,000 | 496,400 | 17,600 | 29,100 | 89,700 | ...... | 478,500 |
| Total | $9,012,000 | $59,005,800 | $3,800,900 | $4,299,500 | $9,487,600 | $3,689,300 | $66,623,900 |

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 5.—Osceola opened to-day 1½ up, at 48, but fell back to 46. Montana was unchanged, at 205. Arnold rose ½, to 15. Other copper shares were quiet. General Electric stocks were in demand, the preferred rising 2, to 95, on final arrangements for reducing capital and resuming dividends. A rise of ½, to 15¾, took place in United States Oil, with recession to 15⅝. Victor Gold sold at 6⅞ and Cochiti at 7¾.

Closing bid and asked:

### Railroad Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 223 | 225 |
| Boston & Lowell | 220 | .. |
| Boston & Maine | 162 | 164 |
| Boston & Providence | 275½ | .. |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards | 117¼ | 118 |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf. | .. | 118 |
| Fitchburg pf. | 98¾ | 99½ |
| Old Colony | 192 | .. |
| West End | 84¾ | 85 |

### Mining Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna, quicksilver | .. | 4 |
| Allouez | 4⅜ | 5 |
| Arnold | 14¼ | 14¾ |
| Atlantic | 29 | 30 |
| Boston & Montana | 204½ | .. |
| Butte & Boston | 24½ | 25 |
| Calumet & Hecla | 570 | 575 |
| Centennial | 14 | 14½ |
| Franklin | 12¾ | 13½ |
| Gold Coin Mines | .90 | 1½ |
| Napa, quicksilver | 7 | .. |
| Osceola | 45½ | 46 |
| Pioneer, gold | 5¼ | 5½ |
| Tamarack | 155 | 160 |
| Tecumseh | 2¼ | .. |
| Wolverine | 22 | 22½ |

### Miscellaneous.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Bell Telephone | 274½ | 275 |
| Dominion Coal | 22½ | 23 |
| Dominion Coal pf. | 106 | 108¾ |
| Edison Electric Illuminating | 160 | 165 |
| Erie Telephone | 68 | .. |
| General Electric | 39¾ | 40 |
| General Electric pf. | 94 | 96 |
| Illinois Steel | 56 | 58 |
| Lamson Cons. Store Service | 20 | 21 |
| New England Telephone | 130 | .. |
| Philadelphia Company | 31 | 32 |
| Pullman Palace Car | 210 | 217 |
| United States Oil | 15 | 15⅝ |
| United States Rubber | 24½ | 25 |
| Westinghouse Electric | 24 | 25 |
| Westinghouse Electric pf. | 53½ | 54¾ |

### Unlisted Securities.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Merced Gold Mining | 4¼ | 4½ |
| Old Dominion Copper Mining | 23¼ | 23½ |

## TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $214,236,633 |
| Gold reserve | 166,895,272 |
| Net silver | 11,042,011 |
| U. S. notes in the Treasury | 35,407,737 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 2,813,281 |
| Total receipts this day | 3,124,968 |
| Total receipts this month | 4,597,166 |
| Total receipts this year | 4,597,466 |
| Total expenditures this day | 3,603,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 6,515,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 6,515,000 |
| Deposits in National banks | 42,975,856 |
| National bank notes received for redemption | 349,861 |
| Government receipts from customs | 343,065 |
| Internal revenue | 2,649,424 |
| Miscellaneous | 132,472 |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 210 | Am. Sp. Mfg. | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 18,550 | Am. Sug. Ref. | 133 | 133⅞ | 130¾ | 130⅞ |
| 1,070 | Am. Tobacco | 121½ | 121½ | 120⅜ | 120⅞ |
| 30 | A., T. & S. F. | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 1,220 | A., T. & S. F. pf. | 34¼ | 34¼ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 5,910 | Brook. R. T. | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | 55 | 55¼ |
| 10 | Balt. & Ohio | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 6,460 | C., B. & Q. | 106⅞ | 107 | 105½ | 105⅝ |
| 3,530 | C., M. & St. P. | 100 | 100¼ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| 3,290 | C., R. I. & P. | 98 | 98¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 30 | Ches. & Ohio | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| 990 | Gen. Electric | 39⅞ | 40⅛ | 39½ | 40 |
| 1,960 | Louis. & Nash. | 54¼ | 54¼ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 2,130 | Manhattan | 106¼ | 106¼ | 105 | 105½ |
| 660 | Mo. Pacific | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35 | 35⅛ |
| 30 | N. Y. Central | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | 116⅜ |
| 20 | Nor. Pacific | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| 1,280 | Nor. Pacific pf. | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | 69⅞ | 70 |
| 200 | Pacific Mail | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| 2,050 | People's Gas | 101 | 101 | 99½ | 99½ |
| 220 | Reading | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 280 | Reading 1st pf. | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | 46 | 46 |
| 160 | Southern pf. | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 80 | Tenn. C. & I. | 26 | 26 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 650 | Union Pacific pf. | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 59⅞ | 59⅞ |
| 10 | U. S. Leather pf. | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| 200 | Western Union | 93⅛ | 94 | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| 51,180. | | | | | |

### BONDS.

| Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Can. South. 1st. | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 25,000 | Texas Pac. 2d | 39⅞ | 40¼ | 39⅞ | 40¼ |
| 20,000 | Union Pac. 4s | 96⅞ | 97 | 96⅞ | 97 |
| 10,000 | U.P., D. & G. 1st. | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| $57,000. | | | | | |

## FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid upon the capital stock of the Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Company of New York on July 8.

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Although prices were all up at the opening there was a general disposition to realize, and after the initial sales there was a gradual shrinking in values all day. Union Traction was the feature at the opening, large lots changing hands at 18½. The earnings for the last few days have been so heavy that the feeling on the traction group in general is quite bullish. In the afternoon the stock sold off ⅜. Philadelphia sold at 87, but subsequently lost ¼ of its advance. There was a sharp demand for Welsbach Light in the first hour, carrying the stock up to 62¾, but after that demand had been satisfied the quotation receded to 61¼. Choctaw common and preferred showed a reactionary tendency; the former sold down to 21½, and the latter to 38½. Storage Battery issues were less active; in the afternoon they weakened somewhat. United Gas Improvement on small sales declined to 108½. The feature of the afternoon was Marsden, which on a fair volume of business advanced to 6¾ and was one of the few stocks that held its gain.

Closing bid and asked prices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley | 21 | 21¾ |
| Northern Pacific common | 29½ | 29⅝ |
| Northern Pacific pf. | 69⅞ | 70⅛ |
| Pennsylvania | 57⅞ | 58 |
| Reading | 9½ | 9 9-16 |
| Reading 1st pf. | 22 15-16 | 23⅛ |
| Reading 2d pf. | 11⅛ | 11½ |
| St. Paul | 99¼ | 99½ |
| Am. R. E. L. | 3 | 3½ |
| Marsden | 6⅝ | 6¾ |
| Choctaw | 21¼ | 21⅝ |
| Choctaw pf. | 38¼ | 38½ |
| Penn. Manufacturing, 5 paid | 17½ | 17⅝ |
| Union Traction | 18 | 18⅛ |
| Electric Storage | 28½ | 29 |
| Electric Storage pf. | 31½ | 32 |
| U. G. Imp. | 108 | 108¼ |
| Welsbach Light | 60 | 61½ |
| New Jersey Traction | 49 | 49½ |
| Reading gen. 4s | 84 | 85 |
| Western N. Y. & Penn. | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| Metropolitan Railway | 159 | 159½ |
| Philadelphia Traction | 86⅝ | 87 |
| Baltimore Cons. | 23⅛ | 23⅜ |
| Electric & Peo. 4s | 87¼ | 87½ |
| Equitable Gas Light 5s | 105 | 105¼ |
| Philadelphia Elec. 5s | 95½ | 95¾ |
| Cons. T. Pitts. | 14⅜ | 15¼ |
| Cons. T. Pitts. pf. | 48⅞ | 49 |

## COLORADO MINING SHARES.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. | Friday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | 2¾ | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 3 |
| Anaconda | 40 | 50 | 40 | 50 |
| Anchoria | 77 | 79 | 77 | 80 |
| Argentum | 24 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ |
| Battle Mountain | 25 | 30 | 20 | 30 |
| Consolidated | 8½ | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 9 |
| El Paso | 8¼ | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| Elkton | 91½ | 92 | 92½ | 92¾ |
| Gibson | 20 | 21⅜ | 20 | 21⅜ |
| Gold Coin | 95⅝ | 96¾ | 95⅝ | 96¾ |
| Gold King | 56 | 58 | 56 | 59 |
| Golden Fleece | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 |
| Garfield Con | 10½ | 13 | 10½ | 13 |
| Isabella | 25 | 25¼ | 25⅜ | 25¾ |
| Jefferson | 5 | 7¼ | 5 | 7¼ |
| Lillie | 86 | 88 | 86 | 88 |
| Matoa | 22 | 22¼ | 21 | 21⅞ |
| Moon Anchor | 93¼ | 93½ | 92½ | 92¾ |
| Pharmacist | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5½ | 6¼ |
| Portland | 116⅝ | 116⅞ | 116 | 116⅝ |
| Rawlings | 18½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19½ |
| Rosa | 11¼ | 13 | 11½ | 12½ |
| Union | 16⅜ | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ |
| Work | 4½ | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ |

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—No session of San Francisco Stock Exchange Board.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### New York City.

AMERICAN WAX AND PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company yesterday made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Charles O. Maas. It was a dealer in wax, waxed and parchment paper, and like articles at 38, 40, and 42 Renwick Street. The company was incorporated in April, 1895, with a capital stock of $100,000. Jacob D. Goldberg was the President and Treasurer and Thomas P. Renouf the Secretary.

FINE ARTS ASSOCIATION.—James J. Nealis was yesterday appointed by Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, as receiver for the Fine Arts Association on application of Frank R. Sprague, Lucy J. Leavens, and William Ingram Directors, for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The liabilities are $6,690. The receiver's bond was fixed at $1,000. The association was incorporated in June, 1897, for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of the fine arts in America.

CLOGG, WRIGHT & CO.—Clogg, Wright & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in umbrellas and parasols at 50 and 52 Howard Street, yesterday made an assignment, without preferences, to David E. Wright. The company was incorporated in January, 1897, with a capital stock of $45,000. It was successor to Clogg, Butts & Co. and the Detroit Umbrella Company of Detroit, Mich. Bartholomew O. Wright was the President. Levin H. Clogg, George H. Giet, and E. S. Goodwin, who were Directors in the assigned company, were partners in the firm of Clogg, Butts & Co., which was dissolved by mutual consent in January, 1897. George H. Coffin, the attorney for the assignee, estimates the liabilities at $105,000. The nominal assets, he says, will probably exceed this amount.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

| | |
|---|---|
| ABBOTT, William A.—A. C. Smith | $25 |
| ARKELL, William J. — Third National Bank | 5,041 |
| ARNOLD, Eliza A.—M. Rosenbluth | 144 |
| ANNESLEY, Rebecca P.—W. G. Mc-Knight | 674 |
| BRAUER, John—George Hubener | 260 |
| BRAUER, John and Elise—George Hubener | 121 |
| BICKELHOUPT, George—L. V. Hubbard | 246 |
| BAUMAN, George W.—L. Peine | 20 |
| BREDOW, Alfred A.—Z. L. Leonard | 173 |
| BAUMAN, George W.—M. Fitzgibbons | 100 |
| CONTE, John—The Bachman Brewing Company | 1,020 |
| CHICHIZOLA, John—Real Estate Record Association | 33 |
| DOLGE, Alfred—Garfield National Bank | 5,846 |
| DRISCOLL, Graham H. A.—J. T. Pettus and another | 86 |
| DARLING, Remsen—Library Bureau | 38 |
| FRALICK, Elizabeth M.—Isaac F. North | 2,244 |
| FINCKBOHNER, Casper—S. Ashner | 82 |
| FINO, Joseph—O. D. Campbell | 85 |
| GAGE, C. Albert, and James E. Wilson—D. O. Williams | 176 |
| GLEASON, Daniel J.—T. Fitzpatrick | 153 |
| GOLDMAN, Joseph—A. Rawitser and another | 229 |
| GUMPERT, George W.—L. Levin | 118 |
| HIRSCHBERG, Solomon and Abraham—J. L. Brown | 467 |
| HIRSH, Charles L.—L. P. Whitman | 674 |
| HART, Robert H.—L. Wertheimer | 507 |
| JAMES, Thomas M. and James C.—J. J. McBride | 369 |
| JACKLOWITZ, Samuel J. and Morris—J. F. Kitchell and another, receivers | 411 |
| JENKINS, George—M. Goldstein | 107 |
| JURINSKY, Louis—M. Meyers and another | 39 |
| KOPPER, Frederick—J. D. Thees and others | 187 |
| KRONE, Joel—Frank Caporino | 280 |
| KORN, Henry—Edward Byrne | 199 |
| METZNER, John—S. Williams | 52 |
| McARDLE, Patrick, as administrator—Mary Ledwith as administratrix, &c. | 10,627 |
| MONROE, William T.—Adamant Manufacturing Company of America | 394 |
| NUGENT, Frederick F.—Press Publishing Company | 96 |
| O'REILLY, John—David Jones Company | 37 |
| PARMELE, A. Truman—Isaac N. E. Allen and another | 644 |
| PHILLIPS, Helen R., or Helen R. Sanders—Julia King | 434 |
| PRICE, Charles A.—L. A. Weston Company | 90 |
| REUTER, Charles J.—Rubsam & Hormann Brewing Company | 1,656 |
| RICHARDS, Anna—Leon Raimon and others | 547 |
| REILLY, John—W. E. Boas | 48 |
| RADEMACHER, Caroline—L. Wagner | 64 |
| ROBINSON, Walter G.—L. Helene | 45 |
| SALZMAN, Alfred—T. Goldner | 37 |
| SCHAFFNER, Charles E.—M. Rosenbluth | 437 |
| SEALY, Robert E.—Henry A. Peck and another | 84 |
| SEAICH, William H.—E. S. Barlow, costs | 96 |
| SCHAFFNER, Robert E.—Henry A. Peck and another | 84 |
| SHAPIRO, Jacob—I. Bernstein and another | 224 |
| SMITH, Edward—D. Jones Company | 67 |
| STEWART, John—B. V. R. Winterbottom | 176 |
| TRIMBLE, James D.—J. S. De Selding and another | 109 |
| THE STRAUB ENVELOPE COMPANY—A. B. Roe | 197 |
| THE MAX WILLIAMS COMPANY—A. Strehan | 359 |
| THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. Burlando | 119 |
| TURNER, Clifford W.—William L. Pyle | 509 |
| WANZER, William D.—J. Lucas | 294 |
| WEBB, Ernest C.—Frederic H. Betts | 713 |
| WORTHGE, Mathias — The Bachmann Brewing Company | 608 |
| WEED, Smith M.—State National Bank | 2,796 |
| WEAVER, Cornelius D.—F. W. Hunnewell and others, trustees, &c. | 354 |
| ZAGAT, Max—H. H. Jackson and others, executors | 162 |

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No 2 red | .90 |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .37 |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .25½ |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $4.85 |
| Cotton, middling | .06¼ |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .06¼ |
| Sugar, granulated | .05⅝ |
| Molasses, O. K., prime | .30 |
| Beef, family | 11.50 |
| Beef, hams | 22.00 |
| Tallow, prime | .03⅛ |
| Pork, mess | 10.25 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160-lb. | .05⅝ |
| Lard, prime | 5.55 |
| Butter, creamery, Western | .16½ |
| Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry | 11.25 |

CHICAGO, July 5.—Flour quiet and easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 75@80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 82@85c; No. 2 corn, 31¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31⅞@32c; No. 2 oats, 21⅞c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 24c; No. 2 rye, 44½c; No. 2 barley, 31¾c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.07; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per barrel, $9.37½@$9.50; lard, per 100 lb., $5.22½@$5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.75; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

### COTTON.

During the holiday interval there has been an accumulation of more or less conflicting testimony regarding the condition of the cotton crop, as the result of excessive rains in several sections. At the same time, the Liverpool cotton market showed an advance of 1½@2 points had taken place in futures while our market had been closed. The short interest, on the resumption of business yesterday morning, manifested no little uneasiness on this account, and a demand to cover was a feature of the opening call, when there was very little cotton for sale. At the same time buying orders from abroad were quite numerous. There was also some demand from Wall Street parties. The result was an advance of 3@8 points on the call. Speculative operations, however, were not upon a large scale, and the volume of business was small. Up to 12 M. sales had reached but 28,400 bales, and for the entire session sales were confined to 37,400 bales. During the afternoon the market was a shade easier, under realizing. At the close the tone was quiet, at a net advance of 3@5 points. Spot cotton ruled slow and closed quiet and steady, at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6¼c; middling Gulf, 6½c; sales were 1,300 bales for delivery on contract.

Southern spot cotton markets, middling: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6½c; St Louis, 5⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.08@6.10 |
| August | 6.07 | 6.14 | 6.07 | 6.09@6.10 |
| September | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.98 | 5.98@5.99 |
| October | 5.99 | 6.03 | 5.99 | 5.99@6.00 |
| November | 5.99 | 6.01 | 5.98 | 5.97@5.98 |
| December | 6.01 | 6.01 | 6.00 | 6.00@6.01 |
| January | 6.03 | 6.07 | 6.03 | 6.03@6.04 |
| February | 6.10 | 6.11 | 6.08 | 6.07@6.08 |
| March | 6.13 | 6.13 | 6.11 | 6.10@6.11 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | 6.14@6.15 |

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; middling upland, 3 7-16d; futures opened steady; buyers at last night's prices; closed steady at 1½@2-64d net advance from Friday night: December-January, 3.20½; January-February, 3.20½; February-March, 3.21½S; March-April, 3.22B; April-May, 3.23S; July, 3.24V; July-August, 3.24S; August-September, 3.24S; September-October, 3.22½S; October-November, 3.21½S; November-December, 3.20½B.

### FUTURES.

#### NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| September | 75⅜ | 75⅜ | 72¾ | 73⅜ |
| December | 75⅜ | 75⅜ | 73 | 73⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| September | 37 | 37 | 36⅜ | 36⅞ |
| December | 38 | 38 | 37⅜ | 37⅞ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| July | | | | 25¼ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| July | | | | 5.55 |

#### CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 76½ | 77 | 74½ | 74½ |
| September | 71 | 71 | 67⅞ | 68⅜ |
| December | 70⅜ | 70⅞ | 67⅞ | 68⅜ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 32¼ | 32¼ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ |
| September | 33¼ | 33¼ | 32¼ | 32⅜ |
| December | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| July | 22¼ | 22¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| September | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| July | .. | .. | .. | 5.22½ |
| September | 5.47½ | 5.47½ | 5.35 | 5.35 |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| July | .. | .. | .. | 5.22½ |
| September | 5.42½ | 5.42½ | 5.35 | 5.35 |
| Pork— | | | | |
| July | 9.47½ | 9.47½ | 9.37½ | 9.37½ |
| September | 9.75 | 9.75 | 9.60 | 9.62½ |

### BREADSTUFFS.

#### Wheat.

Active selling by foreign houses, together with an impression that the crop outlook had improved over the holidays, started our market off weak and heavy yesterday, in face of stronger news from Liverpool and a bullish set of domestic and foreign statistics. With the exception of one or two brief and unimportant rallies, this weakness lasted throughout the entire day, and final prices were 2@2¼c net lower.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 Northern, 87@88c; September, 71c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 5.—July, 89c; September, 68c; December, 66⅛c; No. 1 hard, 87⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 85⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 83⅞c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 5.—No. 1 hard cash, 89c; July, 89c; September, 69⅞c; December, 67⅞c; No. 1 Northern cash, 84⅛c.

#### Oats.

No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white clips, 29c; No. 2 white, 27¼@27½c; No. 3 white, 26c; track mixed, 25½@26½c; track white, 27@35c.

#### Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 52@52¼c, free on board, afloat; 47½c cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 34c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

#### Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.75@$5; Winter straights, $4.45@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.65, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.80@$3.35. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 68@69c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 62½@65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 55c; oilmeal, $24@$25; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—Flour—First patents, $4.60@$4.80; second patents, $4.45@$4.55; first clears, $3.60@$3.80; second clears, $3.10@$3.30.

### PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 10 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4⅜c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅛c; country, 3⅛@3⅜c. LARD—5.55c nominal; city lard, 4.75c; refined, South America, 6.50c; Continent, 5.90c; Brazil kegs, 7.60c; compound: city, 4½c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c nominal; city lard stearine, 6½@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 29s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 26s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 6d. Cheese—Finest American white and colored, 36s. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

### COFFEE.

There was a very slow, featureless market for Brazilian coffee futures. The opening call developed a steady feeling, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. For the rest of the session there was little or no speculative energy, and total transactions were limited to 1,750 bags, with the market finally dull at the opening figures.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | .... | .... | .... | 5.45@5.55 |
| August | .... | .... | .... | 5.50@5.60 |
| September | 5.65 | 5.65 | 5.65 | 5.60@5.70 |
| October | .... | .... | .... | 5.65@5.75 |
| November | .... | .... | .... | 5.70@5.75 |
| December | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.70@5.80 |
| January | .... | .... | .... | 5.75@5.85 |
| February | .... | .... | .... | 5.80@5.90 |
| March | .... | .... | .... | 5.85@5.95 |
| April | .... | .... | .... | 5.90@6.00 |
| May | 5.95 | 5.95 | 5.95 | 5.95@6.00 |
| June | .... | .... | .... | 6.00@6.10 |

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average, 7$300. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; total sales, 9,000 bags; January, 36.75; February, 36.75; March, 37.00; April, 37.25; May, 37.50; June, 37.75; July, 35.75; August, 35.75; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

#### Beans and Peas.

Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.45@$1.50; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.40; do, medium, choice, $1.20@$1.25; do, pea, choice, $1.17½@$1.20; do, medium and pea, fair to good, $1.05@$1.15; do, red kidney, choice, $1.90@$2; do, fair to good, $1.50@$1.80; do, white, kidney, choice, $1.45@$1.50; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.40; do, black turtle soup, $1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.40@$1.45; do, lima, California, $2; green peas, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 85@87½c; do, bags, 82½@85c.

#### Butter.

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 16½c; do, firsts, 15½@16c; do, thirds to seconds, 13½@15c; do, State, extras, 16@16½c; do, firsts, 15@15½c; do, thirds to seconds, 13½@14½c; State, dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 15@15½c; do, firsts, 14@14½c; do, Welsh, tubs, fancy, 15c; do, firsts, 14@14½c; do, thirds to seconds, 12@13½c; State, dairy, tins, &c., 12@14c; imitation creamery, extras, 14c; do, firsts, 12½@13c; do, seconds, 12@12½c; do, dairy, finest, 13½@14c; do, seconds to firsts, 12@13c; factory, extras, 12¾c; do, firsts, 12¼@12½c; do, seconds, 11¾@12c; do, lower grades, 10½@11½c.

#### Cheese.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 7c; do, choice, 6⅞c; do, large, white, fancy, 7c; do, choice, 6¾@6⅞c; do, good to prime, 6¼@6½c; do, common to fair, 5½@6c; do, small, colored, fancy, 7½c; do, white, fancy, 7¼c; do, good to choice, 6½@7c; do, common to fair, 5½@6c; light skims, small, choice, 5⅝@6c; do, large, choice, 5¼@5½c; part skims, small, choice, 5¼@5½c; do, large, choice, 4¾@5c; do, good to prime, 4@4½c; do, common to fair, 2½@3c; full skims, 2c.

#### Eggs.

Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 14c; State and Pennsylvania, 13@13½c; Western, fresh-gathered, best qualities, 13c; do, good to prime, 12@12½c; defective, per thirty-dozen case, $2.40@$3.15c; dirties, $1.80@$2.55; checks, $1.50@$2.

#### Fresh Fruits.

Apples, Southern, green, per bbl, $1.50@$2; cherries, large, black, per lb, 6@10c; do, large, white and red, 4@6c; do, inferior, 2@3c; strawberries, Western New York, per quart, 6@13c; huckleberries, large, blue, per quart, 9@10c; do, inferior, 6@7c; raspberries, red, per pint, 4@6c; do, Blackcap, 3@5c; blackberries, cultivated, per quart, 5@8c; do, Dorchester and Harvest, 5@6c; gooseberries, per quart, 4@6c; currants, per quart, 5@7c; pineapples, Florida, per case, $1.50@$3.75; watermelons, per carload, $100@$275; do, per 100, $12@$30; muskmelons, Southern, per bushel basket, 75c@$2.50; peaches, per carrier, $1.25@$2.25; plums, Botan, per carrier, $1.75@$2; do, Wild Goose and Robinson, $1@$1.25.

#### Dried Fruits.

Apples, evaporated, fancy, 9½c; do, choice, 8¾@9c; do, good to prime, 8@8½c; do, common to fair, 5½@7½c; do, sun-dried State quarters, 2½@3½c; do, Southern quarters, 2½@3c; do, sliced, 3@4c; do, chopped, per lb, 8½@3¾c; do, cores and skins, 2@2¼c; raspberries, evaporated, 9½@10c; blackberries, 3@3¾c; huckleberries, 5½@6c; cherries, 10c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 10@13c; do, Royal, 8@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; prunes, 4@8c.

#### Hops.

State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 12@13c; do, common to fair, 8@11c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@12c; do, common to fair, 5@9c; State and Pacific coasts, 1896, prime, 6½@7c; do, common to good, 3½@6c; old olds, 2½@3c.

#### Hay and Straw.

Hay, prime, per 100 lbs, 72½@77½c; do, No. 3 and No. 1, 40@70c; do, clover and clover mixed, 35@55c; do, no grade, 25@40c; straw, long rye, 30@40c; do, oat, 25@30c.

#### Poultry.

Spring chickens, Western, per lb, 13@14c; do, Southern, 12@12½c; fowls, 9c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 40@55c; geese, 75c@$1.12; pigeons, 15@20c. DRESSED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 7@8c; broilers, Philadelphia, good to choice, 16@18c; do, poor to fair, 12@14c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, 13@14c; do, Western, scalded, 3½ to 4 lb to pair, per lb, 12½@13c; do, Western, under 3 lb to pair, per lb, 10@11c. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 8½c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 8½c; do, Southwestern, dry-picked, prime, 8c; do, Western, scalded, prime, light weights, 8c; old cocks, Western, 4½@5c. Ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 10½@11c; do, Long Island, Spring, 10½c; do, Western, Spring, 6@8c; do, Western, old and mixed, 4@6c. Geese Western, fair to good, per lb, 4@6c. Squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2; do, small and poor $1.25.

#### Potatoes and Vegetables.

Potatoes, Southern, per bbl, $1.75@$2.37; do, seconds and culls, 75c@$1.25. Asparagus, per dozen, $1.50@$3. Cabbages, Long Island, flat Dutch, per 100, $3@$3.50; do, small kinds, $2@$2.50; do, Southern, per bbl, 60c@$1. Cucumbers, Southern, per basket, 60@75c. Cauliflowers, Long Island, per bbl, $1@$2.50. Eggplants, Southern, per bushel basket, 75c@$1. Green corn, North Carolina, per bbl crate, $1.50@$3; do, Jersey, 60c@$1. Okra, Florida, per carrier, $1@1.75. Onions, Western, per bbl, $2.50@$2.75; do, Southern, $2@$2.50; do, per half bbl basket, $1@$1.25; do, white, $1.25@$1.75. Peppers, Jersey, per bushel box, $1.50@$1.75. String beans, Long Island, per bag, $1.50@$2. Jersey, per half bbl basket, $1@$1.50; do, Maryland, 75c@$1.25; do, Baltimore, 50c@$1; do, Norfolk, 30@50c. Squash, Southern, marrow, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, yellow crook neck and white, per basket, 50@75c. Tomatoes, Mississippi, per flat case, 50@75c; do, Savannah, per carrier, $1@$1.50; do, Florida, 75c@$1. Turnips, Jersey, white, per 100, $1@$2; do, Russia, per bbl, $1.25@$1.50. Beets, per 100, $1@$1.50. Carrots, $1.

#### Sundries.

Peanuts held firm, but very quiet; fancy hand-picked quoted at 4⅝@5c; No. 1 Spanish, shelled, at 4¼@4½c; No. 1 Virginia, shelled, at 3¾@4c. Beeswax—Market very dull and weak at 27@28c per lb. Maple sugar nominally unchanged; quoted at 5@6c per lb; syrup dull at 50@70c per gallon. Honey—New Southern arriving quite freely, but there is a better demand for it, and prices are a little firmer; 50@55c per gallon; California stock nearly gone; a few small jobbing sales reported at 5@6c per lb.

### SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; Muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

### OILS.

Prime crude, 18½@19c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24c asked; off Summer yellow, 23½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 47@49c.

### WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring free, 16@17c; Middle County Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 16@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

### NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.82½; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.10@$2.15; W G, $2.20@$2.25; W W, $2.30@$2.35.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 5.—Turpentine, 23½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N. $1.60; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.85.

CHARLESTON, July 5.—Turpentine, 23c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, July 5.—Turpentine, 23@23½c. Resin, $1@$1.05.

### METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25. Steel rails, $18.50. Pig-iron warrants, $6.60. Lake copper ingot, 11.80c. Tin, 15.80. Lead, 4c. spelter, 5c.

### LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—None for sale.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.50; buttermilks, $3@$3.50; Westerns, nominal; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.70; lambs, $4.40@$6.25; culls, $3.50@$4.

HOGS—$4@$4.35.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Rovelli.
2—Recker vs. Brouwer.
3—Alexander vs. Trinidad Mastic Roof. Co.
4—Matter of Bariliati.
5—Bondonie vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
6—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
7—Kunze vs. Kunze.
8—Schreier vs. Schreier.
9—Dwyer vs. Farmer.
10—Franklin vs. Lagen.
11—Vanderbilt vs. Reynolds.
12—Kennedy vs. Hoops.
13—Ward vs. Bridgham.
14—Randler vs. Eno.
15—Lohrke vs. Seiter.
16—Earle vs. Page.
17—Barrington vs. Watkins.
18—Clark vs. Aronstam.
19—G. W. Lederer Co. vs. Jordan.
20—In re Bariliati.
21—Balterman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
22—Greenfield vs. Greenfield Automatic Fastener Co.
23—Tracy vs. Crorken.
24—Central Trust Co. vs. Johnston.
25—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
26—People ex rel. Gildersleeve vs. same.
27—Silva vs. Whitman.
28—Schanath vs. Zanelli.
29—In re Kalbfleish.
30—In re Cunningham.
31—In re Durland's Riding Academy Co.
32—Gundlick vs. Goetz.
33—Powter vs. Con. Am. Reduction Co.
34—Stegmann vs. Ruehl.
35—In re Austin.
36—Ayers vs. Ayers.
37—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
38—19th Ward Bank vs. Dolan.
39—Wilson vs. Fleming.
40—Hollis vs. Drescher.
41—Field vs. O'Connor.
42—Trustees, &c., of Amherst Coll. vs. Ritch.
43—Taylor vs. Butler.
44—Henry vs. Salisbury.
45—In re Norton.
46—In re Richmond.
47—Drann vs. Von Eslenbell.
48—Johnson vs. Johnson.
49—Dayton vs. Wabash R. R. Co.
50—Iselin vs. Tuttle.
51—In re N. Y. Bot. Co.
52—Mulford vs. Cram.
53—In re Bell.
54—In re English Enamel Paint Co.
55—In re Stevens.
56—People, &c., vs. Balmont.
57—Same vs. Petsie.
58—Macy vs. Carpenter.
59—In re Dollinger.
60—In re Murdock.
61—Wiegers vs. Cohn.
62—Paine vs. Hinsdale.
63—In re Garvey.
64—Mariano vs. Mariano.
65—Hughes vs. Vollmer.
66—Levine vs. Levine.
67—Lyon vs. Condict.
68—Kempner vs. Fine.
69—Cooper vs. Cooper.
70—Moody vs. Moody.
71—In re Lenox Building Loan Co.
72—People ex rel. Hamer vs. Coler.
73—Colonial Dames of A. vs. Col. D. of N. Y.
74—Same vs. Nat. Soc. of Colonial Dames.
75—In re Scheidenberg.
76—Furlong vs. Veutie.
77—In re Diamond Truck & Car Gear Co.
78—People, &c., vs. Lurch.
79—In re Scarritt.
80—Herz vs. Fordinsky.
81—Nelson vs. Renwick.
82—In re Grunwald.
83—Sanchez vs. Edgerton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Gordon for the People.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Brown.
2—Adam Hager, Richard Casey.
3—Edward Bender.
4—Edward Bender.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate.

At 10 A. M.
Anna H. Chapman.
John A. Hardenburgh.
At 10:30 A. M.
Anne M. Winter,
Cornelia Trimble,
Jane Stubbs,
Barbara Beck,
Elizabeth Cherry.
At 11 A. M.
Caroline Wahl,
George R. Draper.
At 2 P. M.
James Just,
Emma Merges.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Tuesday, July 12.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—James Casey.
2—Patrick McCarthy.
3—George Frank.
4—Ruth Williams, George Adams.
5—Leo Herzog.
6—John Suffield.
7—Charles Thompson.
8—Samuel Piper.
9—Raffaele Feloso.
10—Ellen Perry.
11—Frank Reilly.
12—Frederick Brown.
Pleadings.
1—Frank J. Sampson.
2—John Vorga.
3—Sophie Palmer, Nellie Marvin.
4—Joseph Norman.
5—William Harris.
6—James Corbett.
7—Elizabeth Fitzgerald.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—Samuel Tatarsky.
2—Daniel Gardner.
3—Jacob Spiegelglass.
4—James R. Warren.
5—Charles Johnson.
6—William H. Ward.
7—Joseph Smith.
8—George Larkin, alias William Dunn.
9—Samuel Shore.
10—Edward Hayes.
11—Harry Miller, Frederick Albers.
12—Ling Ong.
13—John Neff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Toal—David R. Daly. Matter of Fine Arts Association—Isaac Moss. Matter of Coogan—Samuel V. Helmberger. Neilson vs. Brown—Henry Kropf. Lambert vs. McKenzie—Maurice B. Blumenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Nelson Avenue—Lawrence Godkin. Blackburne vs. Metropolitan Messenger Company—Chauncey S. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Watkins vs. Bogert—Richard M. Henry.

### Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Fine Arts Association—James J. Nealis.

# 1,700 DEAD AND WOUNDED

## Estimate Made by the Surgeons at Shafter's Headquarters.

## THE DEATH LIST ABOUT 150

### Probably Less Than 100 of the Wounded Have Died—Bravery the Cause of Many Deaths.

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BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 3.—The fighting during the last two days has cost the American army 1,700 men. This estimate is made by the surgeons at division headquarters after careful figuring by the surgeons at the hospitals.

The list of wounded, as made up at the division headquarters, is very large in proportion to the list of those killed outright.

Probably less than one hundred, all told, of the number of wounded have died, making the total number of deaths in the neighborhood of 150. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover.

Considering the fact that not over 12,000 men were engaged on our side, and that not all of these were actually under fire, the percentage of loss is very heavy. The slaughter was brought about mainly by the gallantry with which our troops advanced into the open ground in the face of a heavy fire from the Spanish intrenchments and rifle pits.

Our men generally had the opinion that the Spaniards could not shoot, and many, it must be confessed, thought they would not fight. Both impressions were erroneous, particularly the latter. The Spanish have fought with great determination and bravery. The returns show that a number of regiments suffered very heavily, the Seventy-first New York being the worst cut up of the volunteer regiments, and the Thirteenth and Sixth regular infantry suffering most among the regulars, with the Seventh and Sixteenth Infantry close in the race for glory.

In some companies of the Thirteenth Regiment one-third of the men are gone, and there are companies in that regiment now entirely without officers.

In the Sixth Infantry more than one-third of the officers are gone, only one field officer—Major Miner—being left.

### The Seventy-first's Casualties.

The following is the list of non-commissioned officers and privates injured in the Seventy-first New York:

**Dead.**

Private CHARLES DEUTSCHBEGER, Company C.
Private C. D. HOLLAND, Company M.
Corp. MIMOUS, Company C.
Private —— SCOFIELD, Company D.
Private L. B. SKINNER, Company B.
Private JOHN BOOTH, Company L.
Private DECKER, Company M.

**Badly Wounded.**

Private JEFFINGS, Company B.
Private CLARKE, Company B.
Private HALL, Company F.

**Slightly Wounded.**

Private ROTH, Company I.
Private PIERCE, Company E.
Private F. A. SCHALLER, Company E.
Private McDILLON, Company E.
Private G. M. HURLEY, Company C.
Private J. N. NEIMEYER, Company K.
Private L. B. FOLEY, Company K.
Sergt. CUTTING, Company M.
Private BARRETT, Company M.
Private WALMS, Company M.
Private L. DONNELLY, Company M.
Private B. B. MILLS, Company M.
Private C. J. WEEKS, Company C.
Sergt. J. J. McDERMOTT, Company F.
Sergt. YOUNGS, Company M.
Private L. G. EISEMAN, Company F.
Private G. POHALSKI, Company F.
Private ANDRE, Company K.
Private P. J. CUNNINGHAM, Company L.
Private H. OBEKAMP, Company L.
Private R. E. GANNON, Company L.
Private SINCLAIR KIRBY, Company G.
Quartermaster Sergt. LONG, Company B.

The following is an additional list of killed and wounded:

**Killed.**

Major ALBERT G. FORSE, First Cavalry.
Lieut. W. E. SHIPP, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. JOHN M. HAMILTON, Ninth Cavalry, commanding the regiment.
Private STEELE, Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Private HOWE, Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Private PHELPS, Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Private LEAVERWITCH, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Lieut. J. HUGHES, Fourth Infantry.
Lieut. FIELD, Company I, Second Massachusetts.
Capt. JOHN DRUM, Tenth Infantry.
Lieut. GAROSCHE, Aide de Camp on Gen. Hawkins's staff.
Lieut. WILLIAM SAT, Thirteenth Infantry.
Dr. MENOCHAL, First Division, Hospital Staff.
Lieut. LOUNSBERRY, Seventh Infantry.
Private CHARLES ASHLEY, Rough Riders.
Private GREEN, Rough Riders.
Private SPATMAN, Rough Riders.

**Wounded.**

Lieut. T. A. ROBERTS, Tenth Cavalry; in right side.
Capt. JAMES FORNANCE, Thirteenth Infantry; in the leg.
Major PHILIP ELLIS, Thirteenth Infantry; in leg.
Capt. EDEMARDS, (EDWARDS?) Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry; in thigh and shoulder.
Lieut. M. H. BARNUM, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. ROBINSON, Tenth Cavalry.
Lieut. LEACH, Troop G, Rough Riders.
Lieut. DICKINSON, Seventeenth Infantry; it is feared fatally.
Lieut. W. S. WOOD, Ninth Cavalry.
Lieut. HENRY LYONS, Twenty-fourth Infantry; in leg slightly.
Lieut. J. R. LEDBURG, Ninth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. W. S. WORTH, Thirteenth Infantry; in the shoulder.
Major R. J. ESKRIDGE, Tenth Infantry.
Dr. DANFORTH, Assistant Surgeon, Ninth Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. H. C. EGBERT, Sixth Infantry.
Capt. T. J. WOODBURY, Sixteenth Infantry; in leg, slightly.
Lieut. A. B. SCOTT, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. F. R. McCOY, Eighth Cavalry.
Lieut. W. H. SIMONS, Sixth Infantry.
Capt. JOHN BIGELOW, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. H. G. CAVENAUGH, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. S. H. LINCOLN, Tenth Infantry; in leg and arm.
Lieut. P. R. HAPGOOD, Second Massachusetts.
Lieut. ALBERT LAWS, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Lieut. CHARLES D. PARKHURST, Fourth Artillery; in the arm.
Capt. JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Company A, Thirteenth Infantry, in arm.
Lieut. ERNEST B. GOES, Thirteenth Infantry, in leg.
Private McMILLAN, Rough Riders.
Private HOLMES, Rough Riders.
Private MILLER, Rough Riders.
Private JOHNSON, Rough Riders.
Private GEEVERS, Rough Riders.
Private ASHER, Rough Riders.
Private MOSPAH, Rough Riders.
Private MILLER, Rough Riders.
Capt. F. E. JONES, Twenty-second Infantry.
Capt. THEODORE MOSHER, Twenty-second Infantry.
Lieut. WILLIAM H. WASSELL, Twenty-second Infantry.
Lieut. GEORGE J. GODFREY, Twenty-second Infantry.
Capt. W. S. WARRENER, Second Massachusetts.
Lieut. WILLIAM C. NEARY, Fourth Infantry.
Lieut. HENRY L. KIHNISON, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

## J. J. BURKE DEAD.

### The Comedian Succumbs to Injuries Received While Diving.

John J. Burke, the comedian, died at 12:20 o'clock this morning in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received while diving in the ocean at Sea Cliff, L. I., last Friday afternoon. In diving from a raft he struck his head on a sharp stone. When he came to the surface he was unconscious, and partially paralyzed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital that night. Edward B. Burke, his brother, is Superintendent of the outdoor poor drug department at the hospital.

The dead comedian was born in this country thirty-five years ago. His wife, Grace Burke, worked with him on the stage. She lives at Sea Cliff, where they owned a cottage. His parents live at 107 East Eighty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Burke is known professionally as Grace Forest. The two were members of the Reilly and Wood organization, and Burke was also a comedian in the extravaganzas of Manager Henderson's "Aladdin, Jr.," and "Ali Baba." He was under contract for the coming season with Koster & Bial's "Gay Manhattan."

## SIX RACE HORSES BURNED.

### Fire Does Great Damage at the St. Louis Fair Grounds.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—A general fire alarm was turned in this afternoon at the Fair Grounds, where races were going on. Extensive stables covering about four blocks of ground just outside of the west side of the Fair Grounds inclosure were burning, and some were totally destroyed. Some of the best horses on the track were housed there.

Among the horsemen having horses there were C. J. Murphy, Abe and J. B. Cahn, C. C. Moffitt, and Pat Crogan. Several of the valuable horses belonging to the stable of Dr. Bernays of this city are reported burned.

In a short time the stables on the north side, numbering 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, were destroyed, including that of Dr. Bernays. The one on the north side that was not burned was occupied by the horses of M. Hughes. At 3:30 P. M. the fire was considered under control.

Dr. Bernays lost four valuable horses. Their names were Amonyna, Epitome, Redee Corsa, and Equitome, the latter a celebrated animal. Clem Creveling also lost two animals, named The Fashion and Ford Owen. It is thought that these were the only horses burned. When the fire broke out 150 horses were cut loose, and most of them driven into the Fair Grounds. Fifty stampeded. Several fireman were injured.

## SHARKEY ISSUES A CHALLENGE.

### The Sailor-Pugilist Prepared to Meet Any Heavyweight Living.

When Tom Sharkey vanquished Gus Ruhlin last Wednesday night at Coney Island in less than a round, he hysterically shouted from the ring that he would meet Fitzsimmons, Corbett, McCoy, or any other heavyweight in the world.

Yesterday the sailor-pugilist, through his new manager, Tom O'Rourke, issued a challenge to any heavyweight in the world, "Kid" McCoy preferred, to box twenty or more rounds for $5,000 a side, before the club offering the best inducements. To bind a match he deposited $1,000 with a local newspaper, and the challenge will remain open for ten days.

### Woman's Body Found in East River.

While out rowing in the East River last night Charles Jacobs of 233 East Fiftieth Street discovered the body of a woman in the water and towed it ashore at Seventy-eighth Street. Policeman Hunt had the body sent to the Morgue. The woman was perhaps thirty years of age and 5 feet 7 inches tall. She had brown hair, and wore a Scotch plaid skirt, black waist, and black belt with silver buckle, black stockings, and buttoned shoes. The police found nothing suspicious about the corpse nor anything further to give the woman's identity.

### Death of Mrs. Sarah C. Leland.

Mrs. Sarah C. Leland died from the effects of the heat yesterday at her home, 14 West Thirty-third Street. She was fifty-two years old, a daughter of Thomas M. Chase of Boston, and widow of Major John M. Leland, Paymaster in the United States Army, who died during the civil war at New Orleans. Major Leland was related to the Leland family of hotel keepers. Mrs. Leland leaves one daughter, Miss J. K. Leland. Services will be held at the home to-day, and the interment will be in Boston.

## THE POSTER CRAZE.

### Effect of the Boom in Paris and London—Even Royalty Could Not Escape.

From The London Mail.

The poster-collecting hobby, which has already assumed such large proportions on the Continent and in America, has spread to England, and a monthly magazine devoted entirely to the subject is shortly to be published.

There are already several such papers in Paris, namely, La Plume, L'Estampe et l'Affiche, and Les Maitres de l'Affiche. Several books have been written on the subject, of which the best known is "Miniature Posters," by Penfield, the great poster artist of America, whose work is of the Beardsley style.

Paris can boast of some twenty or more shops devoted exclusively to the sale of posters, but London has apparently only one at present. No doubt the number will increase unless a serious slump in posters sets in.

All the art schools are smitten with the craze in more or less acute forms. Glasgow has it badly, and South Kensington has for some time developed acute symptoms of the mania. Competitions in designing posters for prizes fill the art magazines.

The theatres have realized the necessity of keeping up with the times, and many of them—the Savoy, for instance—have drawn up a regular tariff of prices at which they will supply their posters to the poster merchant.

M. Marc of the poster shop in Green Street, Leicester Square, says that prices are rising rapidly. Posters which he was able to sell some time ago at a shilling now fetch ten times that amount. As an instance, he showed a Daily Mail representative an elegant poster for a production of "Hamlet," by the "Brothers Beggarstaff." It was a small reproduction in brown and black. Mr. Marc wants £5 for it. He paid £2 himself.

He went on to say that when an edition of, perhaps, 1,000 posters is printed, 800 will be used, and the other 200 will be available for sale. When these are sold there are no more, as the posters are very rarely reprinted. The most expensive posters on his list are by Dudley Hardy and the Brothers Beggarstaff. For a six-sheet reproduction of a picture by the former, "St. Paul," a sum of 30s. is asked. To secure the "Trip to China Town" and "The Hour Illustrated"—seven-sheet posters by the Beggarstaffs—a similar sum is necessary.

Posters by Dudley Hardy, Guillaume, Lantrec, Sbels, Cheret, Mucha, Stenlein, Guffenagen, the Beggarstaffs, "Pal," and Moreau, are catalogued at prices varying from 10s. to 20s. Others not so scarce by the same artists can be obtained for the more modest sum of 1s. or 1s. 6d.

A great number of well-known people have been carried away on the poster collecting tide. It is even said that on a recent occasion the Duke of York was so smitten by the beauties of a poster which he saw on a hoarding representing two babies in their chairs, one crying, the other laughing, over their bottle, that he sent to the firm whose goods it advertised asking that a copy of the poster might be sent to him.

### A "Very Special" Story.

From The London Truth.

A lady who had been making a purchase at a draper's shop in the suburbs the other day noticed that, in the course of her walk home, she was an object of considerable interest, not to say amusement, to the crowd in the streets. She had observed on leaving the shop that her hat had come into contact with some object overhead, but did not take any further notice of the occurrence until he got before a looking-glass in her own house. She then discovered, to her joy, that she had walked home with a large card on her head bearing the announcement, "Very Special, 2s. 3½d." This story, unlike one or two others on similar lines, is historically accurate.

### A Tammany for Atlanta.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, July 1.

There was a meeting at the Kimball House last night which may result in the organization of a political club which is to be known as the "Tammany of Atlanta." If the plans are carried out, there will be a coalition of the Federation of Trades, the Conservative Club, and the Liberal Club, and the three together will be a new organization which will constitute the Tammany.

# NOVEL RACING AT ELKWOOD

## "Phil" Daly, Jr., and His Friends Have a Meet on Jersey Reform Ideas.

## GOOD WAGERS UNDER COVER

### Although There Was No Revenue and No Bookmakers, Some Speculators Had Good Sport and Were Satisfied.

Racing without revenue is something of a novelty to the professional racegoer, and racing without betting is even a more novel idea. But both of these things happened yesterday at Elkwood Park, N. J., where "Phil" Daly, Jr., the crack amateur pigeon shot, and a number of the other young men of his set in Monmouth County, N. J., ran a race meeting. The track is almost within a stone's throw of the magnificent race track built on the old Withers estate, which was abandoned as a race track when New Jersey adopted a Constitutional amendment making bookmaking illegal, and the few New York racing men who journeyed down to Elkwood were reminded of former great equine struggles when they passed the Monmouth Park track.

The crowd at Elkwood Park was not a very large one, even though yesterday was an off day in racing in the vicinity of New York, but there was racing, with licensed Jockey Club jockeys and horses that run on the big tracks, and that is what New Jersey has not had since the reform wave swept over it. Judge Joseph J. Burke was in the stand as the representative of The Jockey Club, which granted the license for the meeting, and Matt Byrnes, formerly the trainer for Marcus Daly, handled the flag. There were four thoroughbred races and a trotting match, best three in five, and the sport on the whole was clean and interesting.

The meeting was, of course, run at a loss, for the purses were of $300 each, and there were no privileges to let out, but Mr. Daly and his companions demonstrated that racing can be conducted in New Jersey even under the present stringent laws. Whatever speculation was indulged in did not appear on the surface, but the quiet smiles of the men told plainly enough that there was enough speculation to satisfy them, even if it was in the form of private wagers.

The trotting affair was a match race arranged by Dr. Gagnon, whose encounter with Frank Beard at the Waldorf-Astoria, while the Horse Show was going on at Madison Square Garden last Fall, is still remembered by society men. Dr. Gagnon and Percy Higgins, a well-known society man, trotted their horses, and Mr. Higgins won the match in the fifth heat. The results in the running races were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $225, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:09¾.
1—Rose May, B. T. & E. Littlefield's b. f., by St. Blaise-May Rose, 114 pounds..(McCreery)
2—Colonel Tenny, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 115..........(Coylie)
3—Kostralitzkri, W. Midgley's ch. f., 110......(Pickering)

Bel Henze, 104, (Warren,) and Color, 100, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:28.
1—Lew Ryan, J. J. McCormack's b. g., 3 years, by Loyalist-Miss Ryan, 100 pounds.(Cowman)
2—Stay Sail, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 3, 100.........(O'Connor)
3—St. Frusquin, B. T. & E. Littlefield's b. c., 3, 103........(McCreery)

Game Boy, 106, (Salyers;) Florence Bealey, 101, (Frasch,) and Harry Crawford, 110, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:09½.
1—Sir Florian, Frank Regan's ch. g., by St. Florian-Prosperity, 97 pounds.....(O'Connor)
2—Water Girl, J. M. McLaughlin's b. f., 92........(Hadley)
3—Kostralitzkri, W. Midgley's ch. f., 86........(Salyers)
4—Lowna, A. D. Hampton & Co.'s, b. f., 105....(Wapshire)

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $500 this year. Purse of $225, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:55½.
1—Black Dude, J. White's b. g., 3 years, by Falsetto-Jennie June, 109 pounds..(Cowman)
2—Alatum, R. C. Doggett's b. g., 5, 109.......(Doggett)
3—Ella Daly, W. C. Daly's b. f., 3, 109.(O'Connor)
4—Dryden, T. P. Stuart's b. g., 3, 102..(Frasch)

Won easily by four lengths; a neck between second and third.

### To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

|  | Pounds. |  | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lambent | 125 | Doctor Black | 107 |
| Swiftmas | 119 | Sensational | 104 |
| Previous | 119 | Kitefoot | 102 |
| Premier | 118 | Fairy Dale | 92 |
| Don Blas | 115 | Mrs. Trowbridge | 92 |
| Handsel | 107 |  |  |

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-years-olds; selling. Five-eighths of a mile.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Savory | 116 | Ben Blue | 104 |
| Rare Perfume | 110 | The Gardner | 103 |
| Hay Time | 109 | Meddlesome | 102 |
| Kinley Mack | 108 | Five O'Clock | 102 |
| Ben Lodi | 108 | Al Reeves | 99 |
| Federal | 106 | Bettie Gray | 97 |
| Prophet | 106 | St. Sophia | 97 |
| Strangest | 106 | Full Dress | 97 |

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bannock | 111 | Aurum | 94 |
| Rotterdam | 108 | Merlin | 94 |
| Leedsville | 107 | Athamas | 94 |
| Nosey | 104 | Glenvine | 94 |

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ornament | 128 | George Keene | 101 |
| Tillo | 126 | Howard Mann | 95 |
| Semper Ego | 115 |  |  |

FIFTH RACE.—The First Attempt Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kingdon | 127 | Muggins | 112 |
| Ahom | 125 | Emigre | 112 |
| Rusher | 122 | Sanford | 112 |
| Rhinelander | 112 | Hurricane | 112 |
| Alpen | 112 | Chorus Boy | 99 |

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belmar | 116 | Rappahannock | 99 |
| Peep o' Day | 111 | Decanter | 99 |
| Poetess | 109 | Doctor Black | 97 |
| Previous | 104 | Kitefoot | 92 |
| Merlin | 99 |  |  |

### Racing at Nottingham.

LONDON, July 5.—At the second day's racing of the Nottingham July meeting to-day, Mr. Douglas Baird's 3-year-old b. c. Orviopano won the Batsford Plate. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's 3-year-old b. g. Evos was second and Lord Radnor's 3-year-old br. f. Blumonaue third.

The St. Albans Handicap was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's 3-year-old b. c. Elfin. Lord Ellsmere's 4-year-old br. c. Mackinnie was second and Mr. C. S. Newton's Dumberton third.

### Ladies' Day at Atlantic Club.

Commodore Frederick T. Adams and his associates in the management of the Atlantic Yacht Club are kept busy contriving interesting features for the entertainment of the members and their guests. The latest function that has been provided will be held on Thursday, July 7, which has been designated as Ladies' Day at the clubhouse. A special entertainment will be provided in the model room at 8 P. M. Secretary Austen also announces that owing to the inclement weather on July 4 the pyrotechnic exhibition provided for that evening will be held on Saturday, July 9, commencing at 8:45 P. M. After the display from the breakwater there will be a general illumination by the fleet.

### New England League Collapses.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 5.—The New England Baseball League collapsed to-day, when the managers of the Brockton, Taunton, and Newport Clubs decided to disband their teams. The other teams will be obliged to take similar action or else remain independent, as when reduced to less than four clubs a league does not have the sanction of the National League. The New England League started out early in the season with a membership of six, as follows: Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Newport, and Pawtucket. The New Bedford Club left the league last month, and the franchise was transferred to Worcester, where games were begun last week.

### Chicago Man Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, July 5.—William Escherburg, Western agent of the German Lloyd Steamship Line, committed suicide to-day at his home in this city. Escherburg killed himself in his bedroom with a pistol. He represented the German Lloyd Steamship Company here for many years, and had for some time been in ill-health.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## Bostons Win a Postponed Game from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

## WEAK BATTING THE CAUSE

### Doheny Was Hit Freely in Two Innings—Locals Had Several Chances to Score—Brooklyns Lose a Game in Washington.

### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 46 | 23 | .667 |
| Boston | 41 | 25 | .621 |
| Baltimore | 38 | 25 | .603 |
| Cleveland | 39 | 26 | .600 |
| Chicago | 39 | 29 | .574 |
| Pittsburg | 35 | 31 | .530 |
| New York | 31 | 34 | .477 |
| Philadelphia | 27 | 34 | .443 |
| Brooklyn | 27 | 36 | .429 |
| Washington | 27 | 39 | .409 |
| St. Louis | 23 | 47 | .329 |
| Louisville | 22 | 46 | .324 |

### Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 5; New York, 2.
Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

### Game To-day.

Boston in Brooklyn.

The New Yorks and Bostons played off a postponed game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, the visitors winning easily by a score of 5 to 2. It was the same story which has become so monotonous to the "rooters"; the locals did not make enough hits to beat a nine of schoolboys. It was a painful spectacle for the 1,500 persons who were present to see the local team try to win. The game was about as one-sided as the battle of Manila, or the later one just outside of Santiago Harbor. The Bostons had the best of the argument at every stage. There was no fault to find with the New York team in the field. They did this part of their work in true professional style. But on four different occasions during the game excellent chances were offered for a score, but the necessary hit failed to materialize. In the seventh inning two bases were occupied with none out, but the next three batters were easily retired.

Klobedanz, who was pitted against the New Yorks, did not seem to have any too much speed, nor did his curves appear very deceptive. From a seat behind the plate the ball looked easy enough to hit. Indeed, the New Yorks nearly always hit the ball, but in such a heartless fashion that it seldom went outside of the diamond.

Doheny, who is probably the most unfortunate pitcher in the League, appeared against the Bostons, having recovered sufficiently from injuries received two weeks ago. The Vermont lad pitched a good game, and with good support at the bat could have won the game. He was, however, directly responsible for all of the visitors' runs. In the opening inning the champions scored their two runs on a base on balls and some hits, and in the fourth inning the visitors' three runs were due to some lucky hitting and a very wild pitch. After this inning Doheny clearly outpitched Klobedanz.

It was in the eighth inning that the locals were saved from the disgrace of being shut out, a base on balls to Joyce, Davis's two-bagger, and an out, coupled with a misplay by Collins, scoring two runs. The local men gave the Bostons quite a scare in the last inning, but, after getting two men on the bases, they failed to follow up the advantage by hitting the ball safely.

The New Yorks outfielded the visitors. Gleason, Hartman, and Joyce did the bulk of the work. The gray-haired Captain accepted seventeen chances at first base, including four assists credited to him for making some very difficult stops. Four assists are nearly a record for the season for a first baseman. Hartman made two phenomenal stops at third, and Gleason picked up difficult grounders in brilliant style. Nothing seemed too hard for the little second baseman. Lowe and Long carried off the fielding honors for the visitors. Lowe, including yesterday's game, has a clean record for twenty-five games, and Long has not made an error in fourteen games. There will be no game at the Polo Grounds to-day, but the New Yorks will play an exhibition game in Orange, N. J. Score:

| NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | BOSTON. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V.Halt'n, cf. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Stivetts, rf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tiernan, lf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tenney, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Joyce, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 0 | Duffy, cf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Davis, ss. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Collins, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Gleason, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0 | Stahl, lf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gettig, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Long, ss. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Hartm'n, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Lowe, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Grady, c. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Yeager, c. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Doheny, p. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Klobed'z, p. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 4 | 27 | 21 | 1 | Total | 5 | 9 | 27 | 13 | 2 |

New York.............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Boston.................2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Duffy and Collins. First base by error—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 4; off Klobedanz, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Tiernan. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Klobedanz, 2. Passed balls—Yeager, 2; Grady. Wild pitch—Doheny, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 8. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

## BROOKLYNS LOSE IN WASHINGTON.

### Timely Hitting by Anderson and McGuire Won the Game.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Timely hits by Anderson and McGuire won to-day's game for the Washingtons. Score:

| WASHINGTON. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | BROOKLYN. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selbach, lf. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Griffin, cf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gettman, rf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Jones, rf. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ander'n, | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | Lachance, lf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| McGuire, c. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Tucker, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Reitz, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Hallman, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wagner, cf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Shindle, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Meyers, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Magoon, ss. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Wrigley, ss. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | Smith, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Evans, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Miller, p. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 4 | 8 | 27 | 10 | 2 | Total | 2 | 8 | 24 | 13 | 1 |

Washington.............0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 ..—4
Brooklyn................1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Earned runs—Washington, 3. Stolen bases—Jones and Anderson. Double play—Wrigley to Anderson. First base on balls—Off Evans, 2; off Miller, 5. Struck out—By Evans, 1; by Miller, 2. Wild pitch—Miller, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 10; Brooklyn, 8. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

### Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 4.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Cleveland could not hit Clark at the right time, while Chicago batted well and stole bases at will. Score:

Chicago...............1 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 ..—5
Cleveland.............2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Chicago, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Clark and Donahue; Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

### Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 2.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—The score tells the story of to-day's game. Padden and Ely did some fast infield work, but nothing specially brilliant took place. Score:

Pittsburg...............4 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 ..—8
St. Louis...............0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver; St. Louis, Carsey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

### Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Baltimore batted more fortunately to-day and again defeated the Philadelphias. Score:

Baltimore..............0 3 0 3 1 0 0 0 ..—7
Philadelphia...........0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2—4

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Robinson; Philadelphia, Piatt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

### Other Games.

At Wilkesbarre—Montreal, 9; Wilkesbarre, 8.
At Providence—Providence, 17; Springfield, 9.
At Newark—Paterson, 4; Newark, 2.

## VANDERBILT YACHT A VICTOR.

### The Veda Again Wins the Race of Thirty-footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—In the race of the thirty-footers the Veda, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was again the winner. The official times were as follows:

| Yacht and Owner. | Finish. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr. | 4:57:40 | 2:10:40 |
| Catalina, P. Jones | 4:58:03 | 2:11:03 |
| Hera, R. N. Ellis | 4:58:22 | 2:11:22 |
| Vaquero, H. B. Duryea | 4:59:26 | 2:12:26 |
| Wawa, R. Brooks | 5:00:34 | 2:13:34 |

All started at 2:47.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Other End of the Borgfeldt Building Deal—Dull Day Among Brokers and at Auction.

Louis Stern is the buyer of the Borgfeldt Building, occupying the block front on the east side of Wooster Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. Besides a cash consideration, the amount of which is not made public, he gives in payment to Gutwillig Brothers the three five-story apartment houses, on a plot 100 by 100.8, at the northwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, the four-story dwelling, altered for business purposes, 4 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9, and twenty-six lots in the block bounded by Findlay and College Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, in the Twenty-third Ward.

L. J. Phillips & Co., who were the brokers in the foregoing deal, have also sold for Mrs. Philip Livingston to an investor 50 lots in the Twenty-third Ward, on Webster, Brook, Findlay, and College Avenues. The price is given at $90,000.

It is reported that the four-story brick and brownstone building 677 and 679 Fifth Avenue, formerly occupied by the City Club, has been sold. The brokers mentioned in connection with the report refused to say anything in regard to it. The property is 50 by 100 in size and, according to the records, is owned by the Coles estate.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold to Michael F. Cusack for improvement the old buildings, 69 Mangin Street, on lot 25 by 100. The same firm was also the broker in the recent sale of 209 to 213 Eldridge Street.

Henry Marks has sold to Charles Gahrens the five-story flat 102 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Frank Souhse 130 East Eighth Street, 30 by 73.6.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in partition, to Moritz Schlossheimer, the plaintiff, and other parties in interest, for $17,200, the four-story brick tenement 34 Orchard Street, 25 by 65.

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Park Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, two lots, each 25 by 80; One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing; three lots, each 25 by 100.11; northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100.11 by 138, vacant; ten lots on Heath Avenue, near its junction with Nathalie, formerly Boston, Avenue and Fort Independence Street.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 420 East Seventieth Street, south side, 317 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14.456.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, Woody Crest Avenue, west side, 190.11 and 206.10 feet, respectively, north of Devoe Street, each 15.9 by 92.8, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $4.405.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 141, 143, and 145 Wooster Street, west side, 170 feet north of Prince Street, 75 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $18,633; subject to other mortgages for $211,614.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were the following alterations:

252 Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; Isaac Goodstein, owner; William J. Fryer of 20 Cortlandt Street, architect. Cost, $600.

197 Spring Street, to a two and one-half story brick store and meeting rooms; Henry Miller, owner; A. Vendreseo, architect. Cost, $500.

88 Park Row, to a three-story brick lodging house; city, owner; Samuel Sass, architect. Cost, $150.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 5.

|  |  |
|---|---|
| ACKERMAN ST, w s, 31.4 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 89x100; Ackerman St, w s, 263.10 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 37.6x100; M. C. Kervan to Anna M. Tuthill | 1 |
| AVENUE B, s e corner of 2d St, 19.10x80; Samuel Isaacs and wife to Louis Isaacs and others | 2,333 |
| BRISTOW ST, e s, 255 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Charles T. Bell to William R. Beal | 1,800 |
| EAGLE AV, w s, 251 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120; Evelyn H. White to Nicholas Eckert and wife | 16,500 |
| FOREST AV, w s, 279 ft s of 166th St, 18.1x87.6x19.1x87.6; Louis E. Schneider and wife to Wilhelmina Witte | 100 |
| FOX ST, w s, 116.1 ft n of Home St, 25x59x irregular; Agnes Sullivan to Mabel E. Emhout | 1 |
| LEROY ST, 21, n s, 25x90; Ellen S. Lowe to Elias Kempner | 1 |
| LYVERE PLACE, e s, n part of Lot 8, map of John Honohan; John Honohan and wife to Catharine E. Boyle and another | 1 |
| LOTS 176 and 177, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Paul Koenig and wife | 850 |
| MILTON ST, n s, 268.9 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 18.9x100; Amelia Jacobs to Charles T. Nobiensky and wife | 6,000 |
| MORRIS PARK AV, s s, Lot 110, map of part of Downing estate, 25x100; Edmund Deyette and wife to Henry H. Tietjen and wife | 1 |
| PLOT 1,010, map of Jumel estate, north of 159th St; John F. McClain and wife to Clark Bell | 1 |
| PILOT AV, n s, 126 ft e of Main St, 126x100; Arraline Weeden to F. A. Thomas | 1 |
| PILOT AV, n s, 126 ft e of Main St, 126x100x127x100; Jane St. John and another to Cirraline Weeden | 1 |
| STEBBINS AV, e s, 513.4 ft n of 165th St, 25x170.10x25.4x166.8; Eliza M. Tomsuhn to George D. Ebert | 1 |
| TIFFANY ST, e s, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Annie E. Crowe to George W. Hernley | 10 |
| TIFFANY ST, e s, 467.10 ft s of 167th St, 79.4x74.8x85.9x25x100; Lois Gerau to Emma G. Bratton | 1 |
| TIFFANY ST, e s, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, 79.3x74.8x irregular; George W. Heatley and wife to Lois Gerau | 1 |
| WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150 ft w of Main St, 50x100; E. H. McLure to John C. McClure | 1 |
| WASHINGTON AV, w s, 464 ft s of 182d St, 18x115; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Francis U. Voss and wife | 100 |
| WASHINGTON AV, w s, 446 ft s of 182d St, 18x115; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to S. Frances O'Connor | 100 |
| 8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 128th St, 50x80; Henry Ungrich and others to Charles P. Holzderber | 1 |
| 33D ST, n e corner of 7th Av, 60.6x19.1; 7th Av, e s, 19.7 ft n of 33d St, 19.6x60.6; 33d St, n s, 60.6 ft e of 7th Av, 19.9x78.1; 1st Av, s e corner of 78th St, 25x73x25.6x77; Mary A. Hagerty and another, trustees, to May W. Hagerty, 1-30 part | 1 |
| 35TH ST, 223 West, 20.11x98.9; Patrick Brady and wife to Andrew Beer | 12,000 |

### Recorded Lease.

|  |  |
|---|---|
| LUBETKIN, Max, to Clarice Mele; 70 and 72 Mott St, 4 10-12 years, per month | $467 |

### Recorded Mortgages.

|  |  |
|---|---|
| ADAMS, Harry C., to William W. Williamson; n s of Ridge St, Lots 68 and 69, map of part of John Crowell Farm, 24th Ward, 3 years | $3,000 |
| BOYLE, Catharine E. and Charles, to James Daily; e s of Lyvere Place, north part of Lot 8, map of John Honohan, 24th Ward, 5 years | 1,000 |
| BRODERICK, Margaret, to James Lindsay and wife; s s of Jacob St, now 187th St, 151 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years | 2,000 |
| CAMPBELL, Alexander C., to Ada H. Campbell; e s of Jackson Av, 330 ft n of 156th St, 3 years | 4,000 |
| CAMPBELL, Alexander C., to Ada H. Campbell; e s of Jackson Av, 280 ft n of 156th St, 3 years | 4,000 |
| CAMPBELL, Alexander C., to Francis George, as trustee; e s of Jackson Av, 305 ft n of 156th St, 3 years | 4,000 |
| CAMPBELL, Alexander C., to Francis George, as trustee; e s of Jackson Av, 255 ft n of 156th St, 3 years | 4,000 |
| COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to Isaac Shiman; e s of Essex St, 175.4 ft s of Delancey St, 2 years | 5,000 |
| CONNOR, George, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 143d St, 190 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year | 11,000 |
| GIRSCHICK, Margaret and Anton, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 26th St, 600 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year | 21,000 |
| KANTER, Rudolph J., to Annie Forrest; 647 Water St, 5 years | 3,500 |
| MINTON, Sophie E., trustee, &c., to the trustees of the New York Society Library, 39 South William St and 29 Stone St, 1 year | 700 |
| REICH, Andrew, to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children; 144 West 91st St, 3 years | 12,000 |
| ROBINSON, Frederic S., to Bradley & Currier Company; n s of 182d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ year | 1,010 |
| ROSE, Elizabeth A., to Nicolas Henry; s s of 187th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years | 7,000 |
| SCHUMANN, Wilhelmina L. and William L., to Henry F. Miller; w s of Tinton Av, 191.2 ft s of 169th St, 5 years | 3,000 |
| STOLLBERG, George, to Louis Stahl; s s of 126th St, 116.8 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years | 6,000 |

### Assignments of Mortgages.

|  |  |
|---|---|
| BRINKMAN, Albert, administrator, &c., to Anna A. Klinker | $8,000 |
| BARNUM, R. Duke, to Robert W. Todd | 1,750 |
| HAGERTY, Mary A., executrix, to John McCabe, trustee &c | Nom. |
| JACKSON, Isidore, to Jacob Fischel | Nom. |
| O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Martin L. Henry | 250 |

### Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 382 and 384; Dey St, 15; University Place, s e s, adjoining the land of Gordon Burnham and Gideon Tucker, being Lots 29, 30, 31, and 32, map of the estate of David Mann; the National Bank of the Republic, New York, against Martha L. Cox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hastings & Gleason.

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; Thomas E. Tripler, Jr., against Henrietta K. and Thomas R. White, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, M. Cohen.

3D ST, n e s, 146 ft s e of Avenue C, 21x96.2, leasehold; also two lots in Woodhaven, Jamaica, L. I.; Jacob Kettner against Francis J. Kettner and others, (partition;) attorney, D. Eilau.

145TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; 143d St, s s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; James A. Lyon against Edward and Frank E. Lyon, (action to cancel deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Mulqueen & Mulqueen.

### Mechanics' Liens.

|  |  |
|---|---|
| WHITE PLAINS AV, s e corner of Logan St, 25x100; Charles E. Hoyt against Nicola Barbetta, owner and contractor | $360 |

## NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The insurance on the Lenox Livery Stable, 192 and 194 East Seventy-fifth Street, which was damaged by fire on Monday, was covered by a policy for $7,000 in the Continental Insurance Company.

A private dispatch from Boston states that the circular, issued under the date of July 1, to the stockholders of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Boston for the purpose of purchasing the control of the stock, was sent out in the interest of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford.

Thirteen of the life insurance companies of the United States, including the Mutual Life, the Equitable, and the New York Life, have decided to make the new policy holders pay the amount of the revenue stamp tax. Fourteen companies, including most of the New England companies, have decided, on the other hand, that the amount of the stamp tax should be paid out of the general expense fund.

The insurance on the Postal Telegraph Cable Building, at 253 Broadway, owned by John W. Mackay, which was damaged by fire on Sunday morning, was distributed as follows: North British and Mercantile, $50,000; Palatine, $25,000; Norwich Union, $40,000; North America, $25,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Royal, $50,000; Union of London, $25,000; Agricultural, $25,000; Queen, $50,000; Continental, $100,000. A. B. Rice & Co. will adjust the loss on the building, which is estimated at $30,000.

The text of the resolution adopted by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific on the report of the Executive Committee, in compliance with the suggestions of Insurance Commissioner Clunie of California, is as follows: "Resolved, That the schedule of rates prepared in 1897 for application in San Francisco on equipment of a full-paid fire department be at once applied, and that as fast as such schedule rates are issued members shall be permitted to adjust their premiums on any policy taking effect on and after July 1, 1898, to conform to such schedule."

## ANNUAL CRUISE ABANDONED.

### Members of the New York Yacht Club Have Decided Not to Hold Their Usual Outing This Year.

Members of the New York Yacht Club and other Corinthian sailors along the Sound as well as residents of the various cities that in the past have been stopping places for the amateur tars during the annual cruise, have been waiting with no small degree of interest for the ultimatum of the flag officers of the club as to whether the annual jollification and junketing trip was to be abandoned or not. The matter was referred to the flag officers for final decision at the last general meeting of the club, which was held in the Madison Avenue Clubhouse on May 19, and their decision was sent out yesterday by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie. The communication sent out to the members is as follows:

New York Yacht Club,
67 Madison Avenue,
New York, June 30, 1898.

At the last general meeting of the club it was referred to the flag officers to decide whether the usual annual cruise should take place during the present Summer.

The flag officers have decided that the cruise should be omitted.

They are of opinion that the comparatively small number of yachts in commission, and the restrictions upon navigation in force at the principal ports would seriously impair the success of a cruise.

But were this otherwise, there is another consideration which they deem controlling. The country is engaged in war, thousands of her citizens are risking their lives in her service, including, in the navy particularly, many who are members of this club.

The flag officers feel sure that the club will agree with them that at such a time the usual festivities of the yachting season should be suspended.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Commodore.
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, Vice Commodore.
AUGUST BELMONT, Rear Commodore.

## CHESS PLAYERS AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, July 5.—The chess players contested the twenty-fourth round of the big tournament to-day with the following order of play: Marco vs. Showalter, Steinitz vs. Blackburne, Maroczy vs. Pillsbury, Halprin vs. Janowski, Lipke vs. Tarrasch, Caro vs. Alapin, Baird vs. Walbrodt, Trenchard vs. Burn, Tschigorin vs. Schlechter, and Schiffers a bye.

An adjournment was made at 2 o'clock. Up to that time Showalter had lost to Marco and Alapin had beaten Caro. With the exception of Steinitz and Walbrodt, who have superior positions, all the other games were adjourned in even positions.

In the afternoon and evening sittings the following additional results were recorded: Pillsbury beat Maroczy, Lipke and Tarrasch drew, Trenchard lost to Burn, Tschigorin and Schlechter drew, Steinitz and Blackburne and Halprin and Janowski and Baird and Walbrodt had to adjourn their games a second time. Steinitz and Halprin have the better games, but the Baird-Walbrodt game stands pretty nearly even.

Following is the record up to date:

|  | Won. | Lost. |  | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alapin | 10 | 10 | Pillsbury | 18½ | 4½ |
| *Baird | 6 | 17 | Schiffers | 11 | 12 |
| *Blackburne | 11 | 11 | Schlechter | 13 | 11 |
| Burn | 14 | 10 | Showalter | 9 | 14 |
| Caro | 7 | 17 | *Steinitz | 15½ | 7½ |
| *Halprin | 9½ | 13½ | Tarrasch | 19 | 5 |
| *Janowski | 15½ | 6½ | Trenchard | 4½ | 19½ |
| Lipke | 13½ | 10½ | Tschigorin | 14½ | 9½ |
| Marco | 11 | 13 | *Walbrodt | 12½ | 10½ |
| Maroczy | 13 | 11 |  |  |  |

*Adjourned games.

The twenty-eighth round will be played as follows: Burn vs. Baird, Walbrodt vs. Caro, Alapin vs. Lipke, Schiffers vs. Halprin, Janowski vs. Maroczy, Pillsbury vs. Steinitz, Blackburne vs. Marco, Showalter, vs. Schlechter, Trenchard vs. Tschigorin, and Tarrasch a bye.

## MR. BELMONT OFFERS A TROPHY.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5.—Oliver H. P. Belmont, one of the judges of the boat races here yesterday, has informed the boat racing crews of Newport that he will offer a trophy for a racing contest, open to the crews of Newport, the torpedo and training stations, Naval Reserves, and troops at Fort Adams, to be held on fête day, if one is given, if not, on Labor Day, and already the crews have signified their intention of entering.

Mr. Belmont, with F. P. Garrettson, who offered the trophy in yesterday's race, is largely responsible for the great interest in boat racing here, and in honor of both the racing course is known as the Belmont-Garrettson course. Whenever the North Atlantic Squadron returns here the second race for the trophy offered by Mrs. Belmont will be contested for, as it is a perpetual affair, and is now held by the apprentices of the New York. At the race on Monday, of which Mr. Belmont was a judge, fully 6,000 persons witnessed the event.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES
ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS..........CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Agents,
Lexington Av. and 31st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER

DESPITE THE INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER OVER 600 LOTS WERE DISPOSED OF AT THE AUCTION SALE ON JULY 4, BY ORDER OF THE DEVISEES OF JANE ROBERT, DECEASED.

The Balance of the
JANE ROBERT ESTATE
EXTENDING FROM 18TH TO 22D AV. AND 66TH TO 73D ST., 30TH WARD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, WILL BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,
SATURDAY, JULY 9TH,
AT 1 O'CLOCK ON THE PREMISES. THE LOTS REMAINING INCLUDE MAGNIFICENT FRONTS ON BOTH 18TH AND 22D AVS.
80% on Mortgage at 4½%
TITLES INSURED. NO RESTRICTIONS. COMPLIMENTARY PASSES.
MAPS AND PARTICULARS FROM ROBERT & WHITEMAN, ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEVISEES, 132 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, OR JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 169 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Wm. T. Washburn and Emma Richardson, Executors.
Park Ave. & East 101st St., 5 Lots.
Pleasant Ave. northwest cor. 123d St. 6 LOTS.
24TH WARD, NATHALIE (formerly Boston) Avenue,
10 VERY CHOICE LOTS,
convenient to King's Bridge Station, on New York Central and New York & Putnam Railroad.
TITLE GUARANTEED without charge to purchaser.
60 PER CENT. may remain on mortgage 3 YEARS at 5 PER CENT.
Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT.
THOMPSON & PALEN, 55 LIBERTY ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A FEW CHOICE, LIGHT APARTMENTS; RENTS, $750 TO $1,200.
PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE
38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.
Also apartments of two and four rooms and bath, suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; Rents, $360, $600.
All-night elevator service; steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Desirable Apartments to Let,
54th St., near Madison Av.; perfect order; steam heat; immediate possession; rent low.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

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HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d to 71st St., New York.
A MOST AGREEABLE AND PLEASANT
SUMMER RESORT
For Tourists and Gentlemen whose families are away for the summer.
The Magnificent Rustic and Palm Gardens of the Roof of this Hotel, at an elevation of 300 feet above sea level, are unequaled anywhere.
Concert Every Evening.
AINSLIE & WEBSTER.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
The most famous representative hotel in America. New as the newest. Always fresh and clean. The location on Madison Square is the finest in the city.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.,
Cable Address "Fifth." Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city personal reference. 71 West 48th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at 885 10th Av.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By woman as good cook and to do coarse washing in private family; city or country; best city reference. 138 West 83d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; country preferred; reference. 24 East 45th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant, lately landed, as cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. 434 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress. Call for two days at 885 10th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK or COOK.—By a girl who understands shirt ironing, housework or plain cooking. 100 West 53d St., top floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—French, or as nurse to grown children; first-class seamstress and dressmaker. Miss Putz, 217 West 33d St.

MAID or NURSE.—By a competent young German woman, who can converse in German and English, as maid or nurse in a family about to visit Europe; no wages expected. Charles Hendrix, Westport, Conn.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North German from Hanover; take full charge of children; teaches German; best references. E. D., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young waitress in private family; first-class city references; competent; no cards. 254 East 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent butler; single; age thirty-five; good references; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; moderate wages; go anywhere. L. T., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By a butler; family gone abroad. 15 West Washington Square.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; experienced in management of gentleman's private stable; best city recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and capability. W., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; thoroughly competent man; first-class in every respect; has lived with some of the leading families. E. C., 123 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent in his work; best references; city or country. Wright, 336 East 66th St.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged through present family going abroad; sober and competent; fifteen years' city references. L., 229 East 39th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By thoroughly competent, sober, industrious German; age, 35; married; no children; 18 years' practical American experience in garden, field, orchard, live stock, and everything pertaining to the successful management of country estate; wife gilt-edge butter maker, successful poultry keeper; references. Gardener, Midland Park, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

AN ELDERLY MAN, GERMAN, MARRIED, reliable and sober, wishes to do some writing or position as watchman or porter, &c.; references A1. 344 3d Av.

UPHOLSTERER.—Mattresses remade at residences, $1.50; two for $2.70; Manhattan same. Fraser, 129 Gold St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A teacher of Portuguese, lady or gentleman, to give lessons in the evening on Long Island. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—A first-class cook; country for Summer months; city references required. Call Wednesday, 10 to 12, 128 West 97th St.

### SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

**ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.**

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR **SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,**

**8:33 A. M.** Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
**7:40 P. M.** Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
**FULTON CHAIN,** Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

**6 P. M.** PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

**8:40 A. M.** ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

**RUISSEAUMONT,** T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

**STEVENS HOUSE** Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

**LAKE PLACID HOUSE** G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

**PAUL SMITH'S,** PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

**HOTEL CHILDWOLD,** CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

**Rocky Point Inn.**

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PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.

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CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

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OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1,
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
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Saratoga Springs.

**SARATOGA SPRINGS. CONGRESS HALL**

OPENS JUNE 13. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 Rooms . . . . . . . $3 per day
300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
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Open from June 14 to Oct. 1.
GAGE & PERRY, PROPRIETORS.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
**THE KENSINGTON**

AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under personal supervision of proprietors. Write to **H. A. & W. F. BANG,** Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA.
**THE WINDSOR HOTEL.**

20th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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For Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

Long Island.

**Summer Homes on Long Island.**

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
**LONG BEACH HOTEL Cottages and Inn**

Finest Beach and Bathing near New York. Forty-five minutes from New York. Express trains and unexcelled Railroad service. Accommodations for horses.
LIBERAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations; special rates over the Fourth. Mrs. EVERITT.

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**PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N. H.** Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

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**LONG BRANCH. UNITED STATES HOTEL,**

Ocean front, NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
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**HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO**

Now open—Season of 1898.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.

**THE ELBERON,**

ELBERON, N. J.

This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

**Somerset Inn,**

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D. L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE. ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. [illegible]

### SUMMER RESORTS.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS. Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
**Thousand Island House. NOW OPEN.**

O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.
Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Send for booklet.
G. DE WITT, Manager.

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Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

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AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Opens June 25th under new management. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

### INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

**The Ossining** SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

### PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—Will the writer signing himself "A Friend of Justice," who wrote Davis, kindly write again, giving more explicit details?

### DRY GOODS.

ATTENTION, LADIES! COME AND PICK UP what you want in our stock; everything must be sold before removal; all goods go at a reduction of 50 per cent. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.
Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

### SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant.—Summons, with notice.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York. je8-1aw6wW

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Hag, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Eleanor Nelson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
[illegible], Attys. for Administratrix, No. [illegible] Broadway, New York City. [illegible]

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Enrichetta Bronor, Venangia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Quartiero Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Maria Giannini, Maria Pedroli, Elizabeth Giannini; —— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, oldest daughter of Candita Giannini; —— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Emilia Boakes, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DOMENICO GIANNINI, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX M'LAUGHLIN,
je1-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 81 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

SIMPSON, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Panter, Dora Smith, Hannah Crossing, Rebecca Spry, Lavinia S. Butler, Florence S. Starkey, Maria Z. Gillespy, Edward J. Simpson, Addie Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah J. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac Webster, the children (names unknown) of Jane Dixon, deceased, and the children (names unknown) of Margaret Irwin, deceased, and to the husbands or wives of them, and to all other heirs and next of kin of ROBERT SIMPSON, deceased, and their husbands or wives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with diligence be ascertained, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Thomas Simpson, Jr., George F. Simpson, and James S. Simpson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a will dated March 11, 1893, and another instrument in writing, purporting to be a codicil thereto, dated November 30, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the Tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, attorneys for executor, Thomas Simpson, Jr., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
ALBERT G. McDONALD, attorney for executors, G. F. and J. S. Simpson, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. je15-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FISKE PAGET, Alfred E. L. L. Paget, Louise M. L. W. Paget, Arthur W. Paget, Reginald S. Paget, Fannie M. Reed, Henry Reed, Florence Reed, Arthur H. F. Paget, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Union Trust Company of New York, as executor under the last will and testament of MARIETTA R. STEVENS, late of the City and County of New York, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. je1-1aw7wW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of March, 1898.—GEORGE [illegible], LUTHER C. VOORHEES, [illegible], Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, [illegible] Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. [illegible]

### EXCURSIONS.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

**GLEN ISLAND**

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 22d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.30 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

**CONEY ISLAND. CULVER ROUTE.**

From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

**WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.**

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.........9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

**MANHATTAN BEACH.**

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM,
**CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION**

JULY 8TH, Tickets good until Aug. 8.
$10 ROUND TRIP $10
Tickets and information at all L. V. R. R. offices.

### REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:
All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and
Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.
Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:
Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je28-2aw8wW&S

### LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS,
Assignee.
45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-1aw6wW&jy6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "Elements of Surveying and Levelling, with Description of the Instruments and the Necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from July 7th, 1898. je22-1aw6wW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "The Metric System Considered with Reference to its Introduction into the United States; Embracing the Reports of the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Lecture of Sir John Herschel, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from November 10, 1898. je22-1aw6wW

### LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 13, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, lately doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.
FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

**Hudson River by Daylight.**

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

**CATSKILL EVENING LINE.**

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

**Albany Evening Line.**

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

**Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.** Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 8:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM |
| Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 AM |
| Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM | K. F'drich, Aug. 30, 2 PM |

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., Aug. 16, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise..........Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
Bremen..................Thursday, July 14, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller..........Aug. 6, 9 AM |
| Ems......July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8 AM |

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE**

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM |
| A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM |

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

| | |
|---|---|
| Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM | Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM |
| Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M. | Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM |

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

**AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES**

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| Westernland......July 6 | Noordland..........July 20 |
| *Berlin..........July 9 | *Chester...........July 23 |
| Kensington.......July 13 | Friesland..........July 27 |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

**ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.**

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOBILE..................July 9
MASSACHUSETTS...........July 16
MANITOBA................July 23
MINNEWASKA..............July 30
MOHAWK..................Aug. 6
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

**ANCHOR LINE.**

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Furnessia, July 16, Noon | Anchoria, July 2, Noon |
| Ethiopia, July 23, Noon | Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon |

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon |
| Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon |
| Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon |
| Cymric, July 27, Noon | Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon |

Saloon rates, $65 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE**

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, July 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

**CUNARD LINE.**

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Etruria, July 9, 10 AM | Aurania, July 30, Noon |
| Campania, July 16, 2 PM | Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M |
| Umbria, July 23, 9 AM | Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM |

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

| | |
|---|---|
| Victoria..........July 16 | Alexandra..........July 30 |
| Boadicea..........July 23 | Winifreda..........Aug. 6 |

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu........July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu...........Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu............Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

**NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.**

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows. (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.)
**7:55** A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars.
**9:15** A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor cars.
**1:00** P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
**3:15** P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
**6:15** P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

**NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.**

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

**8.30** A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

**8.33** A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

**8.45** A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

**9.40** A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

**10.00** A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

**10.30** A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

**1.00** P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

**3.30** P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

**5.00** P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

**6.00** P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

**6.25** P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

**7.40** P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

**8.45** P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

**9.00** P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

**9.15** P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

**12.10** Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

**WEST SHORE R. R.**

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A. 9:15 A. M. B. 10:45 A. M. C. 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A. 9:40 A. M. B. 11:20 A. M. C. 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

**DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN**

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

**ERIE RAILROAD.**

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
**9.00** A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
**9.15** A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
**2.00** P. M.—Vestibuled limited—Fast mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
**7.30** P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
**9.15** P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
TICKETS, LOCAL TIME CARDS, AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

**NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.**

SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From Foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only.) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 3:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:25, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:55 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars.) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

**Central Railroad of New Jersey**

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10, A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00, A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

**ROYAL BLUE LINE.**

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

**LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.**

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
**"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."**
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.**

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,234 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

## LARGE SALES OF STAMPS

### Continued Rush of Business Men to the Internal Revenue Offices.

### THE SUPPLY STILL LIMITED

### Questions of Tax Liability Ruled On by Commissioner Scott—The Splitting of Bulk Packages of Proprietary Articles.

Fresh supplies of the new internal revenue stamps reached this city from Washington on Monday, and early yesterday morning there were eager buyers ready to take them all in large and small lots. Long lines of applicants formed at each of the internal revenue offices in this city some time before the offices were opened. At the Third District office, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, several women were in the line. A large proportion of the demands at this office were for proprietary stamps.

The greatest and most persistent rush for these tax stamps was at the Second District office, in the American Tract Society's building, in Nassau Street. This office is on the second floor of the building, and is approached by a winding stairway, as well as by the passenger elevators. All day long the line of applicants reached from the internal revenue cashier's window down this stairway and into Nassau Street. Up to 4 o'clock P. M. the constant additions to the line counterbalanced the number of persons served, so that to the observers in the street slow progress seemed to be made in dealing out the stamps. Many of the applicants went away partly supplied and others went away disappointed because they could not obtain the kind of stamps they desired.

Chief Deputy Wendell and his associates in the Second District office began the day's business with several millions of stamps in stock as follows: Proprietary—One-eighth of a cent, 300,000; one-quarter, 200,000; three-eighths, 600,000; five-eighths, 100,000; one cent, 480,000; one cent and a quarter, 200,000; two cents, 400,000; two cents and a half, 300,000; four cents, 400,000; five cents, 300,000. Documentary—One cent, 200,000; two cents, 200,000; three cents, 400,000; four cents, 500,000; five cents, 1,300,000; ten cents, 102,400; twenty-five cents, 580,000; fifty cents, 480,000; one dollar, 250,000.

The supply at all of the internal revenue offices in the City of New York yesterday was larger and more varied than at any time since the sale began, yet there were complaints from manufacturers of proprietary articles that they could not get enough stamps to meet their requirements. In order to facilitate the public distribution the Internal Revenue Collectors sold large allotments of the stamps to such banks and brokers as expressed a willingness to keep them on sale. One bank took 350,000 stamps of different denominations. At the Second District internal revenue office there was a shortage in the supply of these proprietary stamps: One-half cent, one-quarter, five-eighths, one and one-quarter, two cents, and two and a half cents. In documentary stamps the supply of ten cent, and three and five dollar stamps was exhausted very early in the day. Information was received by Collectors Treat and Eidman of the Second and Third Districts respectively, yesterday afternoon, that large quantities of tax stamps of all denominations would be sent on daily until the hurry orders are all filled.

### Rulings on Various Points.

A number of questions raised by New York business men have been decided by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott. One is that messages sent over a private telegraph wire from one place of business of a firm to another place of business of the same firm are not taxable under the new law. Compounds for shoe dressings are not subject to the stamp tax, neither are vermin exterminators, nor insect powders. Toilet soaps are also exempt from the stamp tax unless they have in their composition cosmetics or some medicinal properties.

An officer of an important fire insurance company doing business in New York called upon Collector Treat and informed him that it was customary for his company to accept the notes of farmers in Western States for premiums due on policies of insurance. The insurance man wanted to know whether a tax stamp should in each instance be affixed to these premium notes as well as to the policies. Commissioner Scott, to whom the question was referred, decided that there was nothing in Schedule A of the new law to warrant the department in holding that the stamp tax imposed by the act on all promissory notes should not be imposed on the notes in question.

In response to several inquiries regarding the application of the stamp tax law to bulk packages of proprietary articles the Internal Revenue Department rules that all articles subject to tax under Schedule B are equally liable to the stamp tax when sold in what are termed bulk packages as when sold at retail. "The value of the stamp or stamps to be affixed," says Commissioner Scott, "must correspond with and be proportionate to the price charged for a single retail package with its contents. Dealers may retail from bulk packages when the latter have been properly stamped by the manufacturer, or jobber, drawing from the bulk package to suit customers without any additional stamping, but the stamps attached to such bulk packages will only protect the original article contained therein, and only protect that so long as kept within such stamped package. If bulk packages are broken and their contents drawn off into smaller vessels, thereby ceasing to be identified with the stamped package, such contents become liable to seizure if stamps are not affixed to the articles thus sold, offered, or exposed for sale."

Retail druggists who keep unsealed bottles of perfumery on their shelves from which they sell small quantities are required have been informed that the original stamping of the larger bottle will not cover the subsequent small sales. Each small quantity of perfumery thus sold must have its own tax stamp.

### Passenger Tickets on Vessels.

The following decision by Commissioner Scott in relation to the tax on passenger tickets on vessels leaving American ports was received at the Second District internal revenue office during the day:

"Tickets sold, dated and issued prior to July 1, 1898, though for passage on vessels sailing after that date are not subject to the stamp tax contemplated under Schedule A of the act of June 13, 1898. Tickets issued in the United States for passage on a vessel not sailing from any port in the United States, but from a Canadian port (or other foreign port) are not subject to the stamp tax under this schedule. Tickets issued in Canada and good on a vessel sailing from a United States port are not subject to the stamp tax under Schedule A. The only passage ticket for which stamp tax is required to be paid by this statute is a ticket issued for transportation of the passenger by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port. When therefore to such a passenger ticket there is attached another ticket entitling the passenger after his arrival at the foreign port to transportation to various points in Europe or elsewhere, such additional ticket is not subject to a stamp tax.

"The stamp tax for passenger tickets may be affixed thereto and canceled at the time and place where it is issued or it may be affixed and canceled at the pier before the passenger boards the vessel. Where one passenger ticket is issued, even though it contains several names, one tax only is required to be paid thereon.

"There is no exemption from the stamp tax on charity tickets issued at low rates."

A Wall Street broker called on Collector Treat last Saturday and explained to him that he had negotiated a promissory note for $25,000 on July 1. The note was dated June 30, and the broker desired to know whether it was not exempt on that account from the stamp tax provisions of the new law. The Collector took the matter under consideration, and yesterday informed the broker that the note having been negotiated while the new law was in operation was subject to its provisions.

A large shipper of drugs and proprietary articles complained at the Second District office that he could not get stamps enough to cover the goods for which he had immediate orders. He declared that his business would suffer severely if he was obliged to wait longer for the stamps to be sent on from Washington. The Collector informed him that he could ship the goods and file a sworn statement with the internal revenue officers of the number, character, and value of packages shipped.

The sale of stamps at the Second District office yesterday was larger than on any day since the sale began, aggregating nearly $210,000.

## TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

### How Commissioner Scott's Ruling Is Interpreted the Companies—The Proposed Test Case.

Officers of the principal express companies evinced no disposition to recede from their position that the war revenue stamp tax on express receipts must be paid by the shippers, even when shown Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott's decision on that point yesterday. The Commissioner telegraphed from Washington, in reply to a Chicago shipper, that "express and transportation companies must affix stamps to bills of lading issued by them."

Vice President Flagg of the American Express Company read this telegram and said:

"I do not see that the Internal Revenue Bureau requires any more than the express companies have been willing to concede and to perform. Commissioner Scott does not say that the express companies must pay the tax. He merely holds us responsible for the affixing of the stamps. We are certainly willing to take that responsibility. The express companies will not only see that the tax stamps are affixed to the receipts, but we will see that the stamps are properly canceled.

"We are not disposed to fight any just measure of war taxation that may be directly imposed upon us, but the managers of the several express companies do not believe that the framers of the law intended to impose the whole of this enormous burden upon our corporations. Our lawyers do not so construe the law. Such a burden of taxation would be out of proportion to the share that railroads and other corporations are called upon to contribute to the war revenue. Why, the six or seven principal express companies in this country handle at least 160,000,000 packages of matter annually. A receipt is given for each package, and if the companies are required to pay a stamp tax of 1 cent on each receipt, the aggregate tax would amount to about 3 per cent. of the aggregated capital stock of the companies interested. This would practically cut our dividends in half."

Mr. Flagg said that the aggregate capital stock of the principal express companies would figure up about $55,000,000. Three per cent. of that amount is $1,650,000. One cent tax on each of 160,000,000 receipts would amount to $1,600,000. Mr. Flagg said it would probably be necessary to carry the matter into the Federal courts in order to get a judicial interpretation of the law.

Another conference was held yesterday between the representatives of the express companies and President King and the counsel of the Merchants' Association for the purpose of expediting the action to be brought through the Merchants' Association against the express companies to fix the responsibility for the payment of the one-cent stamp tax on express receipts. This conference resulted in an agreement between counsel for both sides to meet this afternoon and confer upon the practicability of devising a form of action that will bring the matter before the courts at once.

Joseph H. Choate has been retained by the Merchants' Association as special counsel in this matter, to act with the regular counsel of the association, the Messrs. Dill, Seymour & Kellogg. The following letter from the firm of Foster & Stevens of Grand Rapids, Mich., reached the headquarters of the Merchants' Association yesterday:

You will notice by inclosed clipping that we commenced suit yesterday against the American Express Company as common carriers, for refusing to receive and forward goods for us. The agent of this company in this city reads to us this morning the following dispatch from the headquarters of that company in New York City:

"After a conference between the express company and the Merchants' Association of New York City it has been agreed that the New York merchants will send a press telegram announcing that a test case will be made there and advising suspension of legal action elsewhere, pending final decision of case there, and, also advising shippers meanwhile to pay stamp tax under protest."

At the same time they ask Foster, Stevens & Co. to defer their suit pending the decision of this New York case.

Kindly inform if such suit has been arranged for, and if it is your intention to carry to the Supreme Court of the United States in case our intermediate court should decide in favor of the express company.

The Merchants' Association replied to this firm, telling what had already been done, and stating that the association will carry the case, if necessary, to the highest judicial body to which it can be carried under the advice of counsel.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat yesterday suggested that the voluntary action of the express companies in canceling with their own hand stamp the tax stamps affixed to their own receipts might properly be taken as an admission on the part of the companies of liability for the tax.

## STAMPS ON BANK CHECKS.

### The Enforcement of the Two-Cent Tax Provision Causes No Friction.

Although the New York banks received in their mails yesterday morning an uncommonly large number of checks from all parts of the country, there was comparatively little trouble or delay caused by failure to affix the necessary two-cent tax stamps. Most of the down-town banks have adopted the policy temporarily of affixing the tax stamp when their customers fail to do so and charging the cost to the customer's account. This accommodating policy, however, will not continue very long, as the New York bankers think that two or three weeks' time ought to be sufficient to make all persons who deal with banks familiar with the new law.

Assistant Cashier Underhill of the Fourth National Bank said that not more than twenty-five of the large number of checks which reached that bank yesterday morning were unstamped. The lack of a stamp in each case was quickly remedied, and no difficulty was occasioned in the transaction of business.

Cashier Mills of the Chase National Bank said that the stamp tax on bank checks had in no sense proved a disturbing factor in the business of that institution. President Thomas L. James of the Lincoln National said that thus far the tax-stamp law had caused no friction or delays in his bank and he did not anticipate any trouble.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE TAX.

### Underwriters Secure a Special Ruling—Atlantic Mutual's Plans.

A special meeting of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters was held yesterday to discuss the ruling of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Washington, that all marine insurance companies shall be allowed to file monthly certificates in regard to the amount of premium due on all policies closed during the month, the necessary stamps to be affixed to these certificates, and suitable bonds to be furnished for faithful performance in making the returns.

After the meeting, President A. A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company said that that company, instead of availing itself of the privilege of this ruling, would so far as possible stamp its policies in proportion to the premium as it becomes definitely known.

No other matter came up at the meeting.

An English manager said that there was no regret among the companies that the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago had destroyed the market for marine war risks.

## REDUCED RATES REFUSED.

### Southwestern Roads Will Not Grant the Request from This City.

The roads in the Southwest have declined to grant the reduced rates asked for by the Merchants' Association from points in their territory through to New York on the same basis on which those rates were granted by the roads east of St. Louis and Chicago. It has come, however, to the knowledge of the Merchants' Association that reduced rates are in effect from most of the Southwestern points to Buffalo for a meeting to be held there July 14 to 17 inclusive, the fare for the round trip being one fare.

The Merchants' Association has had a circular prepared setting forth this fact, so that merchants in Texas can, if they choose, take advantage of these reduced rates to Buffalo and then come on from there to New York to make their purchases. Even by paying their full fare from Buffalo to New York and return, they will make a saving over what the rate would have been had it been granted on the application of the Merchants' Association, and which was one fare and one-third for the round trip, and consequently a considerable saving over the full round-trip fare from Texas points to New York. Under certain conditions these tickets to the convention at Buffalo can be extended so as to be good for return until Sept. 1, which will give Texas merchants ample time in the Eastern markets.

## ASSESSMENTS FOR 1898

### The Municipal Assembly Receives the Estimates for Manhattan and the Bronx.

### VALUES GREATLY INCREASED

### The Total in Real and Personal Assessments Over 1897 Is $203,766,476, and the Tax Rate Is About 2.03.

The Council and the Board of Aldermen met in joint session yesterday noon to receive the assessment rolls for 1898 from the Department of Taxes. The assessments are for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, which are the only boroughs from which taxes will be collected this year.

The assessed values have been enormously increased, and it is figured that the tax rate will drop from 2.10 last year to somewhere between 2.01 and 2.03. It is expected that some of the assessments on personal property and corporations will be contested in the courts, and, in view of the fact that some of the valuations are liable to be vacated by the courts, as much as 3 per cent. is likely to be put in for deficiencies. This would make the budget $48,400,000, and would make the tax rate about 2.03. The assessment rolls show an increase in assessed valuation for 1898 of $196,854,516, which is nearly twice as large as any increase ever made in the old city.

The Municipal Assembly referred the report to the Finance Committee of each of the two branches. The tax books will remain with the City Clerk, where they will be open for inspection for one month. They will then be returned to the Department of Taxes. The Municipal Assembly will fix the tax rate by resolution next month.

The total assessed valuation on real estate is $1,856,467,923, while for 1897 it was $1,787,186,791. The increase is $69,281,132. The total assessed valuation on personal property is $509,022,449. Last year it was $381,449,065. The increase under the classifications of resident and non-resident is $134,485,344. This increase is surprisingly large. There is a decrease, however, in the assessed valuation of the shareholders of banks of $6,911,960, leaving the net increase $127,573,384. The total increase in real and personal assessed valuation over 1897 is $203,766,476.

Among the largest personal assessments are the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| W. W. Astor | $2,000,000 |
| Russell Sage | 500,000 |
| Cornelius Vanderbilt | 400,000 |
| W. K. Vanderbilt | 400,000 |
| Adrian Iselin | 400,000 |
| John Jacob Astor | 250,000 |
| F. W. Vanderbilt | 200,000 |
| George W. Vanderbilt | 200,000 |
| Andrew Carnegie | 150,000 |
| Robert Bonner | 125,000 |
| Caroline W. Astor | 100,000 |
| Morris K. Jesup | 100,000 |
| Joseph H. Choate | 100,000 |
| George Ehret | 75,000 |
| Jacob Ruppert | 50,000 |
| Theodore Roosevelt | 50,000 |
| Henry Clews | 50,000 |

Following is a table showing the assessments in detail, and a comparative statement covering the years 1897 and 1898:

## BRIG R. L. T. ABANDONED.

### Collided in a Fog with the Hamburg-American Liner Cheruskia.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Cheruskia, which arrived last night from Hamburg and Havre, had on board the Captain and crew of the British brig R. L. T. of Lunenburg, N. S. Capt. Rusch of the Cheruskia reported that on July 4, at 9:30 P. M., thirty miles east of Nantucket Lightship, during a dense fog, he was in collision with the brig, which was bound from Boston to Savannah, Ga. The brig was abandoned by her crew, who were taken aboard the Cheruskia. Capt. Hassell of the R. L. T. suffered severe bruises about the body and limbs. The crew escaped without injuries.

The R. L. T. was of 445 tons register, built in 1881. Her agents in New York were Hutching Brothers.

The Cheruskia suffered no damage from the collision. Capt. Rusch said that the wreck of the brig R. L. T. was afloat and was a menace to navigation.

## FEDERATION OF ZIONISTS.

### A National Organization Effected and Officers Elected.

In compliance with a call issued by the Federation of Zionists of New York City and vicinity, a number of the most prominent Jews of this country, representing all of the larger cities, met Sunday and yesterday in the Bnaizon Clubrooms, at 201 Henry Street, and effected a National organization of Zionists.

Officers were elected, committees appointed to push the work of colonizing Palestine, and delegates selected for the second international meeting to be held at Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 28 to 30.

Dr. Richard J. H. Gottheil, Professor of Rabbinical Literature and the Semitic Languages at Columbia University, was unanimously elected President of the association. The Vice Presidents are Rabbi B. Felsenth of Chicago, Dr. F. Schaffer of Baltimore, Dr. J. M. Jastrow of Philadelphia, and Dr. I. J. Bluestone of 169 Henry Street, this city. Mr. C. D. Birkhahn of this city was elected Honorary Treasurer, and the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of Madison Avenue Synagogue, was made Honorary Secretary. Prof. Gottheil, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. William Cowen, K. H. Sarasohn, Leon Zolotkoff, and Dr. I. J. Bluestone were named as delegates to Basel.

## BARON DE HIRSCH DAY SCHOOLS.

### Patriotic Exercises by the Children, Including a Salute to the Flag.

The anniversary of the birth of the American Nation was celebrated yesterday by about 600 children, pupils of the Baron de Hirsch English day schools, in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, at the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The celebration had been postponed one day so as not to interfere with those who left the city on the Fourth.

Each child carried two American flags crossed, and the entertainment was marked with great patriotic fervor. The exercises began with the children swearing allegiance to the flag of the Republic, repeating in unison the following words: "Flag of our great Republic, inspirer in battle, guardian of our homes, whose stars and stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth, and union, we salute thee! We, the children of distant lands, who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our lives, our hearts, and our sacred honor to love and protect thee, our country, and the liberty of the American people forever."

On the platform were seated, among others, A. S. Solomons, general agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund; the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Col. George Washington Jones, Col. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, ex-Register Ferdinand Levy, Lloyd McKim Garrison, and Dr. A. M. Radin, all of whom made brief addresses. Mr. Wise then offered prayer, and the children sang patriotic airs.

RELATIVE ASSESSED VALUATION OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK FOR 1897 AND 1898.

| Sections. | Assessed Valuation, 1897. Real Estate. | Assessed Valuation, 1898. Real Estate. | Increase. Real Estate. | Decrease. Real Estate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | $346,160,800 | $352,015,050 | $5,854,250 | ...... |
| Second | 257,094,950 | 261,480,950 | 4,386,000 | ...... |
| Third | 308,798,650 | 324,677,500 | 15,878,850 | ...... |
| Fourth | 211,168,740 | 223,649,300 | 12,480,560 | ...... |
| Fifth | 287,895,420 | 294,371,270 | 6,475,850 | ...... |
| Sixth | 103,856,740 | 105,514,740 | 1,658,000 | ...... |
| Seventh | 118,501,850 | 129,077,560 | 10,575,710 | ...... |
| Eighth, formerly 12th Ward, Vol. 6 | 14,486,360 | 15,281,330 | 794,970 | ...... |
| Ninth, formerly 23d Ward, Vols. 1, 5, and 6 | 32,056,925 | 34,630,070 | 2,573,145 | ...... |
| Twenty-third Ward | 14,312,000 | 16,619,625 | 2,307,625 | ...... |
| Twenty-fourth Ward | 39,345,501 | 42,402,528 | 3,057,027 | ...... |
| Real estate of corporations | 53,508,855 | 56,748,000 | 3,239,145 | ...... |
| Total real estate | $1,787,186,791 | $1,856,467,923 | $69,281,132 | ...... |
| | Pers'l Estate. | Pers'l Estate. | Pers'l Estate. | Pers'l Estate. |
| Resident | $251,988,384 | $325,892,478 | $73,904,094 | ...... |
| Non-resident | 47,524,295 | 108,105,545 | 60,581,250 | ...... |
| Shareholders of banks | 81,936,386 | 75,024,426 | ...... | $6,911,960 |
| Total personal estate | $381,449,065 | $509,022,449 | $134,485,344 | $6,911,960 |
| Total assessed valuation for 1898 | | | | $2,365,490,372 |
| Total assessed valuation for 1897 | | | | 2,168,635,856 |
| Increase in 1898 | | | | 196,854,516 |
| Total increase in assessed valuation for 1898 | | | | 203,766,476 |
| Total decrease in assessed valuation for 1898 | | | | 6,911,960 |
| Net increase 1898 | | | | 196,854,516 |
| | 1897. | 1898. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Insurance companies | $3,201,461 | $2,689,250 | ...... | $512,211 |
| Trust companies | 5,841,508 | 5,827,900 | 486,392 | ...... |
| Shareholders of banks | 81,936,386 | 75,024,426 | ...... | 6,911,960 |
| Railroad companies | 28,426,511 | 17,064,682 | ...... | 11,361,829 |
| Miscellaneous resident corporations | 47,438,915 | 53,396,453 | 5,957,538 | ...... |
| Miscellaneous non-resident corporations | 19,943,462 | 34,236,259 | 14,292,797 | ...... |
| Resident, personal | 167,579,989 | 246,914,193 | 79,334,204 | ...... |
| Non-resident, personal | 27,580,833 | 73,869,286 | 46,288,456 | ...... |
| Total | $381,449,065 | $509,022,449 | | |

## KILLED BY A HORSE CAR.

### A Four-Year-Old Boy Run Over on the Avenue B Line.

Louis Biener, four years old, of 55 Clinton Street, was run over and instantly killed last night by an uptown Avenue B horse car, in front of his home. The little boy had been in the midst of a crowd of 100 or more children, and when the car came along they ran around it trying to board it.

The little fellow slipped and fell so that the rear wheel passed over his waist. He was dead when picked up. The boy's mother sat on the stoop of her house and witnessed the accident.

The driver of the car, Joseph Murtheh, thirty-two years old, of 401 East Tenth Street, was locked up in the Union Market Station.

## "TOUGHEST BOY IN NEW YORK."

### Murphy, Who Stabbed a Playmate, Sent to Catholic Protectory.

Henry Murphy, eleven years old, of 416 East Sixty-fourth Street, was yesterday convicted of assault in the second degree, before Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions. He stabbed William Gray, ten years old, of 48 Sutton Place, three times in the back on April 10, in a quarrel about a baseball.

The Gerry society agents give Murphy a bad record. He has committed all sorts of depredations, his worst exploit being a robbery in the candy store of Mrs. Birnbaum, at 1,216 First Avenue, when he was assisted by three other boys. They masked their faces, and, with revolvers and knives, went into the place. The woman fainted and the boys stole what they could and decamped.

Murphy's father promised in court to prevent the boy from breaking out again. Judge McMahon sent him to the Catholic Protectory. He said that, judging by the record of the Gerry society, Murphy was the tougnest youngster in New York.

## THE PLACE MURDER TRIAL.

### It Was Begun in the Kings County Court Yesterday Before Judge Hurd.

The trial of Martha Place for murder was begun yesterday in the Kings County Court, before Judge Hurd. She was defended by Robert Van Iderstine, while Assistant District Attorney Maguire conducted the prosecution. The day was spent in securing a jury, which was obtained at 4 P. M. An adjournment was then taken until to-day.

Mrs. Place killed her young step-daughter, Ida Place, and attempted to kill her husband, William W. Place, at their home, 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 7 last. The girl was eighteen years old. The woman smothered her to death during Mr. Place's absence, and then lay in wait for him with an axe. When he came home at night she crept up behind him and wounded him so severely that for some time his life was despaired of. Mr. Place was very fond of his daughter, and jealousy of their love for each other is the only motive which has been assigned for the crime. The defense will probably be insanity.

### Hospital Appeals for Funds.

The Board of Directors of the McDonough Memorial Hospital, a non-racial and non-sectarian institution at 489 West Forty-first Street, has issued an appeal for contributions, which may be sent to the President of the board, the Rev. P. Butler Tompkins, 436 West Thirty-third Street.

## MOTHER AWARDED THE CHILD.

### Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer S. Washburn Go to Law Over Their Young Son.

Lucien Washburn, a child two and a half years old, was produced in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on the return of a writ of habeas corpus sued out by his mother, Mrs. Mortimer S. Washburn. She alleges that the boy was kidnapped by his father. Mrs. Washburn, who is a handsome young woman, is the daughter of Gen. R. A. Hedges. She was graduated from Vassar College in 1891, and a few months later married Mr. Washburn, who is a manufacturer. They lived together until last month, when she left him and went to her father's home. She then began suit for a limited divorce, alleging that her husband was addicted to drink and had frequently treated her cruelly.

On June 14, about a week after Mrs. Washburn left him, Mr. Washburn drove up to the Hedges' residence in a phaeton. According to the wife's story, he rushed up the walk leading to the house, met her, and pushed her aside. He entered the house, and, finding the boy without difficulty, picked him up in his arms, ran back to his carriage, and drove off. Mr. Washburn's story is that the boy went with him willingly, and that no force was used.

Justice Dickey decided that the mother should have the temporary custody of the child.

### Amateur Press Association Meets.

The National Amateur Press Association began its twenty-third annual convention yesterday morning at the Broadway Central Hotel. The convention will be continued with two sessions daily until Thursday next. Of the membership of the association, which has a representation in every State and Territory in the Union, not more than 100 out of the total of 500 enrolled members are present. Horace Freeman was appointed permanent Chairman. After organization the members passed the day in sightseeing.

### Italian Bootblack Crushed to Death.

Gracono Almotto, an Italian bootblack, of Madison and Third Streets, Hoboken, met a horrible death while riding on an ice wagon yesterday. He got on the rear step of the wagon, which was heavily loaded with ice and was being driven by its owner, William Woods. At Willow and Fifth Streets, while Woods was turning, the ice in the wagon shifted, and two big cakes that were on top fell. They struck Almotto, threw him from the step, and crushed him under their immense weight on the street. Woods was not arrested, as it was the fault of the boy himself in riding on the step.

### Playground for Williamsburg Boys.

A baseball ground for boys was opened yesterday at Bedford Avenue and Lynch Street, Williamsburg, and a kindergarten for children at Harrison Avenue and Rutledge Street. Both places were organized through the efforts of the Chiropean, a Williamsburg woman's organization, which contributed $200 for that purpose. Many contributions were received from other sources.

### Fire Department Assignments.

Deputy Chief Croker, who was promoted last week by Fire Commissioner Scannell, was yesterday assigned to the command of the First Division, with headquarters in Mercer Street. Deputy Chief Duff of Brooklyn, who was also promoted, has been assigned to the Eighth Division of Brooklyn. Chief of Battalion Kenny goes to the Third Battalion and Chief Callaghan to the Fourth Battalion.

## MR. JOHNSTON AND HIS TURTLE

### The Snapper Has Possession of His Cellar and Now He Wants to Turn It Loose.

If any turtle club or chowder party wants a good and juicy turtle, large enough to make soup for scores of people, it can be got by applying in time at A. W. Johnston's place at 2,415 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Johnston had three turtles. He ate one, gave the second away to a party of epicures, and the third and largest, which has been chasing cats in the cellar and otherwise misbehaving itself, has to go. If applicants do not show up in time the shelled amphibian will be evicted and labeled, "Mr. Johnston turned me loose."

Mr. Johnston started on a fishing expedition several days ago to Huguenot, S. I., and expected to get at least fifty pounds of fish out of Arbutus Lake. He baited his hook, carefully and waited for a bite. An hour passed before he felt one, and when he pulled up only a common, medium-sized, every-day sunfish appeared. It went into the basket, and the fisherman waited patiently for another bite. It came in time, and a tomcod went into the basket.

"That's not very encouraging," muttered Mr. Johnston to himself, with some other emphatic words, "but all comes to him who waits." And he baited his hook with a large piece of clam.

Something did come soon, for in less than a minute the rod was nearly jerked out of his hand, and he imagined he had caught a shark. He pulled and the animal pulled, and then a pair of flippers and the head of a large snapping turtle appeared above the surface of the water.

"That will make a nice house pet," thought Mr. Johnston, and so he carefully landed his turtleship, laid him on his back, and went back to business. Another vigorous tug at the line and another snapping turtle, smaller than the first, came up, and it was pulled out and laid alongside the big fellow.

The next time the hook was dropped into the water a third turtle, a still smaller one, was found fighting at the end of the line. He was also brought to shore, because with the obstinacy of a turtle he held on to bait and hook with bulldog tenacity.

Mr. Johnston now thought that he had enough of fishing for the day. An entire congregation of snapping turtles had seemingly taken possession of the lake and were having fun with him. So he quit work, and had the turtles packed in seaweed and sent them home by express. He himself reached home, before they did, and on their arrival he gave them the liberty of his large store. They made themselves at home to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to limit their quarters, as it was feared that they might snap off the fingers of some of the children who came crowding in to see the sight.

Mrs. Johnston has about half a dozen cats of as many colors—black, white, gray, orange, and other varieties. The cats manifested as much curiosity in the newcomers as did the children, and they also crowded to see and find out what they were made of. That several of the cats did not lose a tail or a piece of paw was due to their great feline agility, as they could dodge quicker than the turtles could shoot out their heads to bite. The children thought it was good sport, but the turtles grew tired of missing every time and made a combined rush for the enemy. The cats were off like lightning, but the clumsy turtles kept up their charge and crashed right into a lot of bottles of nice Rhine wine, and were soon in a small pond of the inebriating light amber fluid. The children who looked on were sure that the turtles drank eagerly of the wine, and then became livelier than ever.

The Johnstons had the smallest turtle boiled for soup, which they declared was delicious, and Mr. Johnston felt confident that he detected a delicate aroma of white wine, which he believes was due to the wine the turtles drank. As house pets the Johnstons say that snapping turtles are a failure. The big fellow was relegated to the cellar, which he holds against all intruding cats.

## BROOKLYN STATIONERS AT WAR.

### One of Them Used a Roman Candle to Remove an Objectionable Flag.

Rivalry between two stationers in Brooklyn led to a bombardment with roman candles on Gates Avenue on the Fourth. The stationers are A. S. Phillips and Thomas Ormsby of 701 and 708 Gates Avenue, respectively. As next-door neighbors they are in fierce competition, and never speak as they pass by. Both obtained permits to sell fireworks on the Fourth, and their rivalry became more intense than ever.

Phillips succeeded in making his shop more noticeable to hesitating customers by hanging out a number of flags. This proceeding was not welcome to Ormsby, who claimed that the flags obstructed the view of his shop. In the afternoon diplomatic relations were suspended and hostilities began.

The first notice of the bombardment received by Phillips was when a bolt from a roman candle went whizzing through one of the objectionable flags. The startled stationer rushed out of his intrenchments, and, according to his story, saw the enemy in a commanding position, with a roman candle in his hand aimed at the flags. Phillips's flag was on fire, and he had a hard time extinguishing the flames. He then went in search of a neutral power, in the shape of a policeman, whose friendly offices resulted in the bringing about of an armistice. Ormsby denies that he was the belligerent, and says he was merely indulging in target practice. Phillips finally lowered his colors from the awning, and there was thereafter an unobstructed view of Ormsby's shop.

## DROWNED IN LAKE GEORGE.

### Three Persons Perish During the Fourth of July Fireworks.

CALDWELL, Lake George, N. Y., July 5.—While grand displays of fireworks were being given at the hotels near the head of the lake three human beings were struggling in the waters of the lake for their lives, although this fact was not known until to-day. About 9 o'clock last night John Hitchcock of Glens Falls and two Lake House waitresses, Maggie Crowley and Nora Holleran, went across the lake in a rowboat. They visited the Woodfin and Crosby side and then started to return. By some means or other the boat was evidently capsized and all three were drowned.

The boat, oars, cushions, and Hitchcock's coat were found on the beach to-day, this being the first intimation any one had of the accident. Scores of men are now dragging the lake for the bodies.

## TURNBUND AT SAN FRANCISCO.

### Questions to be Decided by the North American Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—At the hall of the San Francisco Turn Verein to-day the Nord Amerikanisher Turnbund began its eighteenth biennial session. Representatives from all the States are present. They will decide as to whether the present constitution shall be abolished. The New York delegation desires this step to be taken because the constitution is declared to be ambiguous.

The convention will also be called upon to decide whether women shall be admitted to the organization as members. It is probable that the convention will vote to change the course of study at the normal school from two years to one. Many of the delegates think it advisable to go back to the one-year course.

President Henry Braun of St. Louis called the convention to order, and William Wartmann of Pittsburg was elected temporary Chairman. H. J. Hortlich was elected temporary Secretary.

## DOG STOPPED A RUNAWAY.

### Leaped for the Horse's Nose and Bore the Animal to the Ground.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 5.—A large shepherd dog, the property of Henry Keenan, a livery-stable keeper, is to-day receiving much attention for a gallant act he performed yesterday afternoon. He saw Lewis Newberger's horse coming down West Jersey Street at a furious gait, trailing a wagon after it. The dog is accustomed to horses, and he knew that this one was a runaway. At once he ran to the street, and as the horse reached him he leaped for the animal's nose and bore it to the ground. The wagon was piled up over the dog and prostrate horse, but the dog held on until Mr. Newberger arrived.

The horse, which had been left without a bridle in front of Mr. Newberger's store, was frightened by a firecracker. Mr. Newberger had caught it about the neck, but the animal, after dragging him through the street, finally flung him to the pavement.

Low priced, cool, and good looking—such is linen-crash; but it must have a bath now and then.

There's the rub—for most linen-crash, at the very sight of water, has all the backbone taken out of it—its good looks as well as shape.

Our kind, after taking a tub, comes out refreshed—with new backbone.

Which kind do you prefer?

P. S.—Our herringbone weave is all backbone; but the plain weave is just as unshrinkable.

Thin prices on Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTES.

**A COTTON SPECULATION CASE.**—Thomas M. Robinson and Charles W. Bonner, composing the firm of T. M. Robinson & Co., brokers on the Cotton Exchange, on the 17th of October, 1895, at the personal request of Samuel Crawford, bought for him 500 bales of cotton for January delivery. The next day they bought for him two lots for January delivery, one of 1,000 bales and one of 500 bales. A memorandum was sent to him of the transaction, which contained among other things in small print a statement that it was understood that "on all marginal business the right is reserved to close transactions at our discretion when margins are near exhaustion, without further notice." On the 21st of October the market price of January futures having declined very considerably, efforts were made on the part of Robinson & Co. to communicate with Mr. Crawford, and to demand further margins. A check for $1,000 had been given on the 18th on account of the transaction, but it was not paid on presentation, though subsequently honored. On the afternoon of Oct. 21 the transaction was closed out, resulting in a debit balance of over $3,000, for which suit was brought and judgment was recovered against Crawford. That judgment has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Patterson, that, though no promise had been made that defendants would pay losses incurred upon closing out the transaction, such promise was to be implied from the habitual course of dealings between the parties. The defendant was not ignorant of the method by which such losses were to be settled or adjusted, and there was an implied promise on his part to make the losses or liabilities to the brokers resulting from the transaction good to them.

⁂

**KICKED BY A VICIOUS HORSE.**—On the 9th of December, 1895, James McHugh, while driving a horse attached to an ash cart of the Street Cleaning Department, was kicked by the horse, sustaining serious injuries, to recover damages for which he brought suit against the city. A dismissal of the complaint was granted on the trial, upon the ground that the notice served by plaintiff upon the Corporation Counsel prior to the commencement of the action did not comply with the statute. The First Appellate Division, on appeal, held, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, that the defendant was not in a position to challenge the sufficiency of the notice filed, as the complaint contained an allegation, which was not denied, that theretofore, on the 11th of March, 1896, and within six months after the accruing of the cause of action, notice was served, giving the place where the injuries were received, upon the Counsel to the Corporation. An allegation not controverted was to be taken as true, and the notice as pleaded was sufficient. There being no denial in the answer, no issue was raised by the pleadings as to its contents or sufficiency. The Court held, however, that the complaint was properly dismissed, because the evidence did not establish a cause for action, there being no evidence to justify the finding that the city had or ought to have had any knowledge, prior to the time the plaintiff was injured, of the vicious disposition of the horse. No evidence was given that the horse ever manifested a vicious disposition, except when annoyed or struck by those having him in charge. It would be unreasonable, the Court said, that the owner of the horse, kind in other respects, should be held chargeable with knowledge of vicious propensities manifested under such circumstances.

⁂

**THE HOUSE WAS WRONGLY LOCATED.**—Thomas P. Graney, who with his wife bought a lot, the deed being to them as husband and wife, so that they became seized in fee as tenants by the entirety, contracted with Joseph Berrie to build a house on the lot, for $3,500. The deed which described the lot was given to Berrie for the purpose of locating its boundaries. Berrie built the house, and was paid the price agreed upon. Then it was found that the building encroached upon the adjoining lot to the south between 2 and 3 feet, and encroached upon the street over 5 feet. In a suit by Graney against Berrie to recover damages, the latter denied making the contract with Graney, and averred that it was made with his wife, and that she undertook to have the survey made, which was made by an engineer employed in her behalf, whom she paid, and that it was in consequence of error in this survey that the house was built upon the adjoining property. The jury, to whom the question was submitted on the trial, found for the plaintiff, under a charge by the Court that if defendant undertook to locate the premises, and made the error in the location, then the plaintiff was entitled to damages. The judgment was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, Justice McLaughlin dissenting.

⁂

**SERVICE OF PROCESS IN MUNICIPAL COURTS.**—The question has frequently been raised in the municipal courts recently, where defendants in suits brought in the Borough of Manhattan have been served in the Borough of Brooklyn, as to the constitutionality of the provision of the charter of Greater New York giving the Court in any district "power to send its process and other mandates in an action or special proceeding of which it has jurisdiction, into any district or part of the City of New York for service of execution, and to enforce obedience thereto, and such process and mandates may be served in any district or part of the City of New York, as constituted by this act." The point has not yet been passed upon, however, on appeal, by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Giuseppi Bicinelli, against whom judgment was secured in a municipal court, and who was arrested by a Marshal in Brooklyn, upon execution against the body, was brought before Justice Freedman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, upon a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Freedman held that the question could not be raised in that way, and that the remedy was by motion in the court out of which the summons issued. He dismissed the writ, holding that under the section of the charter above quoted he was "bound to hold that, inasmuch as the court below had jurisdiction to render the judgment upon which the execution in question was issued, the Marshal had the right under it to take the body of the relator in the Borough of Brooklyn."

### The Rev. Dr. Behrends Better.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn, who was overcome by the heat while walking to church on Sunday morning, was much better yesterday. He has gone to Shelter Island, but will return next Sunday to preach as usual.

### Three Men Shot in Illinois.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 5.—Because of a shooting at Hulls, this county, business is almost at a standstill, and the excitement is intense. City Marshal George Douglas, who had been ordered to arrest Henry Landrum, shot and killed the latter when he resisted. In opposing the Marshal Landrum fired several shots, two of which wounded members of the City Council. James Hinson, one of the Councilmen, will die.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

A Run

*on Wash Stuffs!* You can judge what we're doing by these specials. We've taken all our 60c.
French Organdies,
Batistes,
Piques,
Grenadines,
and marked them at from 35c. to . . . 15c. per yard.

*All White Piques,* that have been fetching 35c., at 20c. and . . . . 16c.

*And 5,000 yards Striped and Checked Lawn* for shirt waists, considered stunning value right along at 19c. and 25c., at . . 12½c.

If there's a better way to keep this *"July Limited"* going at high speed, so as to make people happy and give employment to two thousand employes in the usually dull season, we'd like to know of it.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
GRAND WAR LECTURE
by the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN
and CONCERT by
the following volunteers:
MISS CAMILLE D'ARVILLE, MARY NORTON,
JULIUS STEGER,
and a host of others.
Broadway Theatre Orchestra, augmented to 40, under the leadership of ERNEST NEYER, under the auspices of the N. Y. Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association, for the benefit of the Wives and Families of our Soldiers and Sailors.
This entertainment will be presided over by the Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, ex-U. S. Minister to Spain. Seats now on sale.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily 3:30, 7. Sunday 3:30, 8.
Admission (except Saturdays and Sundays,) 10c. & 25c. Saturdays and Sundays, 25 cts. & 50 cts.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Eve., except Sun. & Mon., 8 P.M.
De Wolf Hopper in El Capitan, Exep. Sun. 9 P.M. Sat. Mat., 4 PM
NEXT WEEK Hopper in Wang.

THE COOL CASINO! Theatre & Roof. Adm. 50c. Only theatre open! Only Broadway Roof!
In THEATRE TO-NIGHT! 2d Wk of Re-engagement! Louis Mann! Clara Lipman! THE TELEPHONE GIRL! 3d Great Week! RICE'S Summer Ngts! On Roof To-Ngt! July 18—New Xtrvgnza. "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights concert in Amphitheatre.

LENOX LYCEUM. 59th St. & Mad. Av. Rudolph Aronson, Mgr.
Unprecedented Success Lieut. Dan Godfrey's British Guards Band.
Reserved seats, $1; boxes, $6; adm., 50c.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter, Papinta, Biograph. Sidmans, Clifford & Huth, and a Great Bill.

Koster & Bial's. Adm. 50c
MUSIC HALL. Burlesque. COOK'S TOUR. Roof Garden—Vaudeville—Rogers Bros. & others.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Take any Coney Island route. Concert by Lander.

## CHICAGO PUBLISHERS WIN.

### Striking Stereotypers Thrown Out of the Typographical Union—Newspapers Will Resume.

CHICAGO, July 5.—After a session of over three hours, Typographical Union No. 16 agreed with President Prescott of the International Union that the strike of the stereotypers was clearly a violation of Section 9 of the constitution, and decided to return to work. At the same time President Prescott said that it was the duty of the printers to resume work whether their type went into the hands of non-union stereotypers or not. This decision throws the strikers out of the typographical union and gives the publishers first blood. There are yet the pressmen to be reckoned with, but to-morrow's newspapers, each of which will be four pages in size, will be stereotyped and printed in the office of The Record, the pressmen of which are non-union men.

This anomaly has always been in existence, but for some reason the union has never raised the issue there. Enough non-union stereotypers have been produced in the last few days to supply half the demand in the city, and the full quota is expected to-morrow. Non-union men will stereotype all the Chicago newspapers in The Record office to-night. It is understood that the pressmen, who are weak in numbers, agree with the printers, as against the stereotypers, and that as soon as the strikers' places are filled the newspapers will resume their former size and be printed in their respective offices. It is designed to form the new men into a union to affiliate with the International Typographical Union, leaving the strikers out in the cold.

The publishers expect no trouble from the old men.

### Body of a Drowned Man Found.

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 5.—The body of a man was found floating in the Sound off Grand View Grove, this place, to-day. The man was about five feet ten inches in height and weighed 165 pounds. From the fact that he wore only tights it was evident that he had been drowned while bathing. The body appeared to have been in the water about ten days and is now at Ramsen's morgue in Roslyn awaiting identification. The dead man was clean-shaven, had brownish hair, and a [illegible] ring on one of the fingers of the right hand.

Disturbed breathing, and all the unpleasant symptoms accompanying a "fresh cold," can be speedily removed with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.